

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 4908

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

大英一千九百零五年十月四日

530 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000  
Sinking Reserve.....\$1,000,000  
Silver Reserve.....\$1,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.  
A. H. H. H. Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. G. W. Dickson, Esq.  
E. Goetz, Esq.  
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.  
F. Salinger, Esq.  
H. Schubert, Esq.  
E. Shellim, Esq.  
Hon. R. Shewan, Esq.  
N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [22]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichroeder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M.,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln,  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS,  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Sub-Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [24]

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$2,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$1,000,000  
CAPITAL UNPAID-UP.....\$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, HONOLULU,  
NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI,  
LYONS, NEWORHANG,  
SAN FRANCISCO, HUKDEN,  
HOMBAI, PORT ARTHUR,  
TIENSIN, CHEFOU,  
PEKING, DALNY,  
KOBE, TIE-LING,  
LONDON, OSAKA,  
NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 6 months at 3 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per Cent.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th September, 1905. [25]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....\$800,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per Cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3 per Cent.

T. F. COCHRANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [26]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED.....\$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$5,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE.

LONDON BANKERS:  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED,  
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.  
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per annum.

H. PINCKNEY, Sub-Manager.  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 19th September, 1905. [27]

## Steam.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, PALERMO, About 6th November } Freight only.  
MOJI and KOBE E. G. Andrew

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO. About 25th November } Freight only.  
SINGAPORE, PORT SAID and W. R. Hickey  
MARSEILLES

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905. [28]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

NEW STOCKS JUST ARRIVED

OR

BRASS CURBS, FENDERS, BRASSES, FIRE IRONS & DOGS, COAL VASES.

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL HEATING STOVES.

SLOW COMBUSTION STOVES.

COOKING UTENSILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HINK'S LAMPS & LAMP SHADES.

KENT'S CELEBRATED BRUSHES.

CASH, DESPATCH, & DEED BOXES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [34]

### CHAMPAGNES.



PAUL DOMMER & CO. (Gold Marque).  
IRROY & CO. CARTE D'OR VIN 1898.  
LANSON PERE ET FILS VIN 1900.  
POL ROGER VIN 1898.  
GIESLER & CO.  
BOLLINGER & CO. EXTRA QUAL VIN 1898.  
POMMERY & GREN.

Special quotations for Balls, Dances, Picnics, &c.

Telephone No. 75. CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [17]

### THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1905, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd November, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
B. A. ETHEL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [1070]

#### NOTICE.

THE UNITED STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ARMY AND NAVY COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, COAL MERCHANTS, &c.

Most respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a store in the Colony at No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

AND are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and especially hope to be favoured with the kind patronage of the Public.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

DURING the 1st day to 15th day of November, 1905, a fair of CHINA, JAPAN, and other goods will be held at the above store, for every order, which will be attended to in the shortest time.

THE UNITED STORES, 72, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [1071]

### THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the FINAL CALL of \$5.00 (Five Dollars) per Share has been made and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on or before 1st December, 1905.

Shareholders are requested when paying the above-mentioned Call to send to the Company's Agents their Provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [1043]

### A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

#### NOTED for their WINES, SPIRITS

and PROVISIONS of which they have always a large assortment in stock.

The oldest established EUROPEAN BAKERS in the Colony.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [1078]

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### PORTLAND CEMENT.

1st Class of 375 lbs. per bag, \$4.75 per Cask.  
2nd Class of 375 lbs. per bag, \$4.50 per Cask.  
3rd Class of 375 lbs. per bag, \$4.25 per Cask.

1st Class of 450 lbs. per bag, \$5.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 450 lbs. per bag, \$5.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 450 lbs. per bag, \$5.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 525 lbs. per bag, \$6.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 525 lbs. per bag, \$6.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 525 lbs. per bag, \$5.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 600 lbs. per bag, \$7.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 600 lbs. per bag, \$6.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 600 lbs. per bag, \$6.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 675 lbs. per bag, \$7.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 675 lbs. per bag, \$7.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 675 lbs. per bag, \$7.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 750 lbs. per bag, \$8.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 750 lbs. per bag, \$8.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 750 lbs. per bag, \$8.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 825 lbs. per bag, \$9.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 825 lbs. per bag, \$9.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 825 lbs. per bag, \$8.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 900 lbs. per bag, \$10.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 900 lbs. per bag, \$9.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 900 lbs. per bag, \$9.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 975 lbs. per bag, \$10.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 975 lbs. per bag, \$10.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 975 lbs. per bag, \$10.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 1050 lbs. per bag, \$11.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1050 lbs. per bag, \$11.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1050 lbs. per bag, \$11.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 1125 lbs. per bag, \$12.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1125 lbs. per bag, \$12.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1125 lbs. per bag, \$11.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 1200 lbs. per bag, \$13.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1200 lbs. per bag, \$12.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1200 lbs. per bag, \$12.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 1275 lbs. per bag, \$13.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1275 lbs. per bag, \$13.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1275 lbs. per bag, \$13.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 1350 lbs. per bag, \$14.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1350 lbs. per bag, \$14.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1350 lbs. per bag, \$14.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 1425 lbs. per bag, \$15.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1425 lbs. per bag, \$15.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1425 lbs. per bag, \$14.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 1500 lbs. per bag, \$16.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1500 lbs. per bag, \$15.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1500 lbs. per bag, \$15.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 1575 lbs. per bag, \$16.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1575 lbs. per bag, \$16.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1575 lbs. per bag, \$16.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 1650 lbs. per bag, \$17.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1650 lbs. per bag, \$17.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1650 lbs. per bag, \$17.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 1725 lbs. per bag, \$18.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1725 lbs. per bag, \$18.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1725 lbs. per bag, \$17.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 1800 lbs. per bag, \$19.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1800 lbs. per bag, \$18.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1800 lbs. per bag, \$18.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 1875 lbs. per bag, \$19.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1875 lbs. per bag, \$19.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1875 lbs. per bag, \$19.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 1950 lbs. per bag, \$20.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 1950 lbs. per bag, \$20.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 1950 lbs. per bag, \$20.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 2025 lbs. per bag, \$21.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2025 lbs. per bag, \$21.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2025 lbs. per bag, \$20.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 2100 lbs. per bag, \$22.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2100 lbs. per bag, \$21.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2100 lbs. per bag, \$21.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 2175 lbs. per bag, \$22.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2175 lbs. per bag, \$22.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2175 lbs. per bag, \$22.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 2250 lbs. per bag, \$23.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2250 lbs. per bag, \$23.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2250 lbs. per bag, \$23.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 2325 lbs. per bag, \$24.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2325 lbs. per bag, \$24.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2325 lbs. per bag, \$23.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 2400 lbs. per bag, \$25.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2400 lbs. per bag, \$24.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2400 lbs. per bag, \$24.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 2475 lbs. per bag, \$25.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2475 lbs. per bag, \$25.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2475 lbs. per bag, \$25.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 2550 lbs. per bag, \$26.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2550 lbs. per bag, \$26.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2550 lbs. per bag, \$26.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 2625 lbs. per bag, \$27.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2625 lbs. per bag, \$27.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2625 lbs. per bag, \$26.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 2700 lbs. per bag, \$28.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2700 lbs. per bag, \$27.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2700 lbs. per bag, \$27.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 2775 lbs. per bag, \$28.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2775 lbs. per bag, \$28.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2775 lbs. per bag, \$28.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 2850 lbs. per bag, \$29.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2850 lbs. per bag, \$29.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2850 lbs. per bag, \$29.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 2925 lbs. per bag, \$30.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 2925 lbs. per bag, \$30.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 2925 lbs. per bag, \$29.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 3000 lbs. per bag, \$31.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3000 lbs. per bag, \$30.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3000 lbs. per bag, \$30.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 3075 lbs. per bag, \$31.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3075 lbs. per bag, \$31.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3075 lbs. per bag, \$31.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 3150 lbs. per bag, \$32.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3150 lbs. per bag, \$32.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3150 lbs. per bag, \$32.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 3225 lbs. per bag, \$33.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3225 lbs. per bag, \$33.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3225 lbs. per bag, \$32.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 3300 lbs. per bag, \$34.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3300 lbs. per bag, \$33.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3300 lbs. per bag, \$33.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 3375 lbs. per bag, \$34.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3375 lbs. per bag, \$34.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3375 lbs. per bag, \$34.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 3450 lbs. per bag, \$35.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3450 lbs. per bag, \$35.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3450 lbs. per bag, \$35.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 3525 lbs. per bag, \$36.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3525 lbs. per bag, \$36.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3525 lbs. per bag, \$35.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 3600 lbs. per bag, \$37.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3600 lbs. per bag, \$36.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3600 lbs. per bag, \$36.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 3675 lbs. per bag, \$37.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3675 lbs. per bag, \$37.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3675 lbs. per bag, \$37.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 3750 lbs. per bag, \$38.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3750 lbs. per bag, \$38.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3750 lbs. per bag, \$38.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 3825 lbs. per bag, \$39.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3825 lbs. per bag, \$39.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3825 lbs. per bag, \$38.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 3900 lbs. per bag, \$40.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3900 lbs. per bag, \$39.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3900 lbs. per bag, \$39.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 3975 lbs. per bag, \$40.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 3975 lbs. per bag, \$40.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 3975 lbs. per bag, \$40.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 4050 lbs. per bag, \$41.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 4050 lbs. per bag, \$41.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 4050 lbs. per bag, \$41.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 4125 lbs. per bag, \$42.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 4125 lbs. per bag, \$42.00 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 4125 lbs. per bag, \$41.75 per Bag.

1st Class of 4200 lbs. per bag, \$43.00 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 4200 lbs. per bag, \$42.75 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 4200 lbs. per bag, \$42.50 per Bag.

1st Class of 4275 lbs. per bag, \$43.75 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 4275 lbs. per bag, \$43.50 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 4275 lbs. per bag, \$43.25 per Bag.

1st Class of 4350 lbs. per bag, \$44.50 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 4350 lbs. per bag, \$44.25 per Bag.  
3rd Class of 4350 lbs. per bag, \$44.00 per Bag.

1st Class of 4425 lbs. per bag, \$45.25 per Bag.  
2nd Class of 4425 lbs. per bag, \$45.00 per Bag.











## Intimations.



# E BLEND.

## VERY OLD LIQUEUR

### SCOTCH WHISKY.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

## GREGOR &amp; CO.,

Wine Merchants,

Will Shortly

## REMOVE

to

No. 19,

QUEEN'S

ROAD

CENTRAL

lately occupied

by

Messrs. Kelly &amp; Walsh.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

## PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION.

Concluding our brief comments the other day when announcing the fact that a Bill was shortly to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Singapore for the registration of partnerships, we remarked that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was awaiting the action of Singapore before taking any steps in the direction of securing similar legislation as that now proposed for the Southern Colony. Special interest attaches to the lead Singapore is setting us in view of Sir Matthew Nathan's request for a definite pronouncement from the Chamber of Commerce on this long-debated question. Here as in the South there is a considerable diversity of opinion as to the advisability of registration of partners in a firm. The fact that matters have advanced so far as to lead to the Draft Ordinance being actually brought before the Legislative Council on the 27th October, must be taken as a safe indication that the preponderance of opinion now leans in favour of registration. But that that opinion is far from unanimous is learnt from a Straits contemporary. The local *Times* observes that the subject is one on which, it is well known, very conflicting views are entertained by the members of the commercial community, and Mr. Hattenbach, at the meeting of the Council referred to, voiced one view in an *ex post* assertion in which he stated that such a law as the proposed measure would drive the Chinese traders out of the Colony. The principal advantage of the present system from a Chinese partner's point of consideration, is that it affords him a decent opportunity of escaping to China with a fair quantity of loot if the firm in which he is secretly a partner happens to fail. This is one view, however. In Hongkong we have sufficient ground for the assertion that so far as native merchants of standing are concerned, not only will they be found willing supporters of any measure that can effectually bring about registration, but there are many among the Chinese who are strenuous advocates of legislation for the purpose of securing the registration of partners in firms doing business in the Colony. The Bill is a most important measure from a commercial point of view. As a resuscitated and modified Bill for the Registration of Partnership, its progress through the different stages in Council will be watched with the greatest interest. In the meantime local advocates of similar legislation for Hongkong may be pleased to learn what the "objects and reason" of the measure are. As set forth in the Straits *Government Gazette* they read:—

1. The Registration of Partnerships is a subject which has occupied the attention of the Legislative Council and of the commercial community for many years. Opinions have been from time to time much divided, but the general opinion has been that the great difficulty of discovering the actual constitution of Chinese business firms is such a deterrent to commercial credit and encouragement to commercial dishonesty that a remedy should be sought in legislation.

2. A Bill was brought in for this purpose in the year 1888, but was abandoned after the second reading.

A Resolution of the Legislative Council was passed on the 23rd February, 1893, to the effect that such a measure should be again introduced.

In 1894, an Amended Bill was prepared, but for some reason, probably for the want of sufficient support, was not proceeded with.

In 1901, the matter was again considered, only to be abandoned again; the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore not being prepared at that time to recommend legislation.

3. The arguments which were strongly urged in 1888 have lost none of their force, but have rather gained weight through the increasing volume of trade and it has been determined to put before the Council a Bill embodying the provisions of the former one, but with various amendments.

4. The chief alterations are as follows:—The Bill is intended to come into force throughout the Colony at once instead of tentatively at the different Settlements one by one. Registration will not be purely voluntary, but compulsory for existing firms, and compulsory for firms instituted after the commencement of the Ordinance.

5. As in the former Bill the sanction for the law will consist chiefly in certain disabilities which are made consequent on non-registration of a firm, and non-registration of a registered firm.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE hear that both Sir John Jordan and Mr. McLeavy Brown expect to leave Korea about the end of November.

THURSDAY next, 9th inst., being the birthday of His Majesty King Edward VII., will be kept as a public holiday in the Colony.

THE annual meeting of the police magistrates and justices of the peace for the Colony, to consider applications for publicans' and adjunct licences for 1906, will be held on the 20th inst.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made with the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, by the local branch, to conduct an examination in "practical hygiene for school teachers" early in March, 1906.

THE coasts of Manila steamer *San Nicolas*, for many years engaged in the inter-island trade, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of Manila, on Saturday, 11th inst., under the authority of Judge Sweeney on the 20th ult.

OWING to pressure on our space to-day, we are obliged to hold over the text of the Chief Justice's decision in which he granted the application for an injunction against the Park Tramway Co. by Mr. D. E. Brown.

AT the date of the last mail leaving home, the London office of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. had been entirely vacated, the business having been done for some time by the Crown Agents. There only remained the London secretary, Mr. Lewis Fraser.

A REVISED scale of fees payable by patients in the Government Civil Hospital, Victoria Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the *Hagley*, and the Kennedy-town hospital, appears in the current issue of the *Gazette*. The fees per diem for private patients are \$3, \$4, \$5 (for Europeans and Americans only) for 1st, 2nd, 3rd class, respectively.

A GOLF match which is causing a considerable amount of interest at Shanghai will take place to-morrow between Ewo and Shanghai. The Ewo team has been considerably strengthened by the arrival of Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. T. Forrest from Hongkong. The former is a well known player in the Northern Settlement while the latter is champion in Hongkong.

THE following is the League table up to date:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Craigengower...	2	2	0	0	6
R.G.C. "A".....	1	1	0	0	3
H.K.C.C. "A".....	1	0	1	0	0
R.E. ....	2	0	2	0	0

3 points = a win.  
= a draw.

At a Club lottery at Shanghai, on the 29th ult., for the Shanghai St. Leger race—Messrs. Quebec's stable fetched \$130; Marius \$115; John Peel's \$90; J. M. D.'s \$75; Durgar's \$55; Toeg's \$35; G. H. Pott's \$35; Columbia's \$30; Oswald's \$20; E. Hey's \$5; Ellis Kadoniev's \$5; Midway's \$5; Total \$1,391. For the Champion Sweepstakes—Messrs. John Peel's stable \$180; Quebec's \$150; Robson's \$100; Buxey's \$65; Bruce Robertson's \$50; J. M. D.'s \$50; Marius \$40; Wede's \$35; Columbia's \$30; Durgar's \$20; G. H. Pott's \$10; Scandypat's \$10; Ring \$10; Common and Robson's \$9; Brestois \$8. Total \$1,767.

THE boycott by the Chinese of American goods seems to have largely "fizzled out" in Hongkong, at any rate as regards flour and oil, and these, so far as we, *Hongkong Times*, know, were the only important things to which it ever applied. The people, Chinese as well as Siamese, cannot go without their *know*, and as there is no alternative effective source of flour supply, the application of the boycott to this commodity has relaxed almost entirely. The same holds true of kerosene oil. Even a great idea of uninspiring in dark nights, and it has been found impossible to rigidly enforce the boycott on oil. In other matters, too, we are informed, the boycott shows signs of weakening.

NOT long ago we had occasion to record the curious part certain students of a local College took up as their contribution to the boycott of all things American. We are now in a position to relate a further instance of schoolboy precocity in that connection. In a certain school, which for obvious reasons, we will not at present name, but which is not a hundred miles from the Deutsche Kapel in Bonham Road, as lately as on Wednesday last the Chinese scholars were asked (1) which is the best Government—American or English? (2) American or German? (3) American or Swiss? The answers came in rotation, vociferously enunciated, (1) English; (2) German; and (3) Swiss. The peculiar significance of these answers lies in the fact that the scholars have, so far, not reached Switzerland in their curriculum, and therefore know nothing about that country either politically, historically, or geographically.

THE *Japan Gazette* issued supplements on the 21st ult. giving a plan of the great naval review off Yokohama on the 23rd, with *silhouettes* of all the Japanese men-of-war. The Japanese fleet included 13 armoured vessels, 15 cruisers, 10 dispatch-boats, gunboats, etc., 8 converted cruisers, 26 destroyers, a large number of torpedo-boats, a flotilla of submarines, and 9 prizes, including the armoured vessels *Perseus*, *Pollux*, *Nicholas I*, *Agraxine*, and *Senlavin*. The British squadron was composed of 6 cruisers, the *Albatross*, and 6 destroyers, and the full tale of vessels was made up by the presence of the U. S. battleship *Wisconsin*. Admiral Togo was in command of the combined Japanese fleet, Admiral Noel of the British squadron, and Captain Richardson Clover of the *Wisconsin*. The Emperor reviewed the display from the deck of the armoured cruiser *Asahi*. The festivities at Tokio and Yokohama were on a grand scale, and passed off most enthusiastically. The Japanese Postal Department has issued a set of two postcards in commemoration of the Grand Naval Review.

## CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

## THE BOYCOTT.

Canton, 21st November, 1905. There does not appear to be any let up on the boycott. The merchants, or some of them, are getting tired. The agitators, however, are full of enthusiasm. Meetings are regularly held. I doubt whether there is any article "Made in U.S." which could not be bought in Canton. The shops have their own label which is easily attached to goods. Austria is credited with making some good furniture. As long as the name of America does not appear the goods are sure to go.

## THE BUND.

The work on the Bund is advancing very slowly. What is put down one day is pulled up the next. The part just below the piermaster's landing has been in order some time and now a good wharf is being constructed for the *Kwang Tung* and the *Kwang Chai*. These steamers have been obliged to anchor in the stream and this was a great drawback to them in securing passengers.

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

SPECIAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company in Queen's Buildings to-day. The members present were—Messrs. H. A. W. Slade, chairman; A. G. Wood; N. A. Siebs; G. H. Medhurst; A. Forbes—directors; and W. J. Saunders, secretary; J. Y. V. Vernon, F. D. Goddard, Ho Fook, A. B. Rouse, C.M.S.; Burnie, H. Carvalho; J. A. Jupp, W. H. Gaskell, F. P. Helt, J. C. Peter, H. M. Tibbey, and the clerk of the Company.

The Secretary, Mr. Saunders, read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The special Resolution which you have just heard read may seem to you rather long and somewhat difficult to comprehend, but it has been carefully settled by our legal advisers and when studied it is really very simple. Reduced to ordinary phrases it practically means that the Society takes power to enter into partnership arrangements with other Marine Insurance Companies, to purchase shares in such companies, and generally to invest in such manner as may be determined. We have already in our Articles of Association an Investment Clause which is a sufficiently full one and would seem at first sight to authorise the purchase of shares in other Marine Insurance Companies, but we are advised that it is very doubtful if this authority is valid unless also conferred by the Memorandum of Association, and we therefore seek to alter our Memorandum by adding to the objects of the Society the further objects detailed in the Resolution. While our main reason for seeking these additional powers is to put ourselves in a position to purchase for the Society the shares of the China Traders' Insurance Company and to carry out the scheme referred to in the circular letters issued to the Society's shareholders under the date of the 29th August and the 11th October last, yet quite apart from this scheme and whether it be carried through or not, we think it very necessary that we should have these powers and that all doubt as to the validity of our Investment Clause should be removed. It will not be out of place, however, if I take this opportunity of saying a few words with reference to this proposal to purchase the shares, or rather the majority of the shares, of the China Traders' Insurance Company. Although our circulars of the 29th August and the 11th October, were very carefully worded and set out the proposal in precise terms, yet there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension in the minds of the general public as to what will be the actual effect of the scheme when carried through. First I may say that although the interests of the two companies may be amalgamated there is under the scheme no amalgamation of the two companies themselves. Each will retain its constitution and its own articles of association, its own seal and its own board of directors. Each, we hope, will retain its constituency unimpaired. Those that now insure with the China Traders need not cease to insure with the China Traders because the Society becomes a shareholder in that Company. They will still be able to get China Traders' policies and all their contracts with that Company will remain in full force. It is true that in Hongkong, in London, in Shanghai or in Yokohama they may have to come to a different door and find a different man at the receipt of custom, but that will be all the difference, and in other places where there are Mercantile Agencies we hope that these will continue to do the business of the two companies in just the same way as at present. We further hope to make such arrangements that it will be quite immaterial to everybody concerned (whether shareholders or constituents of either company), as to which company does the business. The idea is that with one set of premises and one staff instead of two sets of premises and two separate staffs the ratio of charges to premium will be considerably reduced and the ratio of profit to premium correspondingly increased, that under identical underwriting management much of the labour and money which is at present wasted in securing protection against excess lines will be saved, and that energies which are at present to some extent directed against each other in competition will in future be applied towards a common end. I am glad to inform you that we received a telegram from our London Branch last Tuesday, to the effect that, in response to a circular issued in London to shareholders there on the lines of our circular of the 11th October and asking for an expression of opinion for or against the proposed scheme, 330 votes had been received in favour of the scheme and only one vote against, whereas only 44 votes remained unrecorded. We have not sent out voting papers here, as only the votes of shareholders at this meeting in person or by proxy have any effect in passing a special resolution, but we have proxies here from a good many shareholders in case of need so that I feel sure that the great majority of the Society's shareholders are in favour of the scheme. By the 1st December we shall know what proportion of the China Traders' shareholders accept our offer, and I have no doubt that the great majority will do so.

Mr. Jopp seconded. The resolution was unanimously passed. The Chairman—A confirmatory meeting will be held here at noon on Monday, the 20th of November.

COUNT Bakmeister, whose appointment as Russian Minister at Tokio was announced in our telegram columns the other day, was reported at Oxford, and is no stranger to the Far East. He was attached to the Russian Legation at Peking when General Vigors was Minister there, and according to the *N.C.D.* was attached to the staff of the French General, when the latter visited Shanghai more than thirty years ago.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

THURSDAY'S PROGRAMME.

## THE PARADE.

In the general orders issued by Major-General Villiers, H.M. Commanding the Troops, under to-day's date, it is announced that the 9th instant being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty King Edward VII., the Royal Standard will be hoisted at Headquarters House, and the Union Flag on board the Hospital ship *Mermaid*.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery in conformity with the Royal Navy. The troops in Garrison will parade as strong as possible on the Happy Valley. To be drawn up in two lines facing S.W. and parallel to the racing track, at 12 paces interval between units with bayonets fixed, in order of precedence of Corps, at 9.45 a.m.:

Mounted Troop (H.K.V. Corps)  
Royal Garrison Artillery  
Royal Engineers  
and Royal West Kent Regiment  
H.K.S.B.R.C.A.  
Hongkong Volunteer Corps  
11th Infantry  
12th Infantry

Mounted Troop, on the right of the line. Regiments of the Indian Army on the left of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The 295 guns of the H.K.S.B.R.C.A. will be on the track, on the right of the line. Bands will be massed in rear of the centre under the Bandmaster, and Royal West Kent Regiment.

The General Officer Commanding will be accompanied by his Staff and a trumpeter (to be detailed by the O.C.R.A.). They will meet him near the Golf Club at 9.45 a.m. The Garrison Police and Local Company Royal Engineers will keep the ground under the direction of the Garrison Sergeant-Major. Adjutants and Markers will be on the ground at 9.10 a.m. The troops will be moved on to, or in front of, their alignment at 9.45 a.m.

Troops from Kowloon will enter the ground by the new 4-mile track, others by the entrance near the Golf Club House. The men will be dressed in "Review Order" khaki with khaki helmets and puttees. The general staff in white (white coat, blue breeches, and boots).

The Royal Standard will be unfurled on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor on the ground.

## FITZGERALD'S TIGER.

AT MANILA.

## PARALYZES THE AUDIENCE.

The following is taken from the *Cablenews* of the 31st October:—

Those who attended the brilliant performance of Fitzgerald Brothers' circus at the Zoological Theatre Sunday night, saw one of the most thrilling sights ever witnessed outside of the jungle. The great man-eating tiger, which rides a horse in a big cage on the stage, grew suddenly ferocious and for ten minutes and more threatened momentarily to spring on the courageous trainer who put him through his paces. The audience was almost paralyzed by the danger to the man and many of the women present half fainted from the excitement of the scene. That the man escaped was due entirely to his nerve, for released a single instant from the transfixed gaze of the trainer the angry beast would have sprung on him.

The act in which the terrifying incident occurred is one of the most sensational possible. In the huge iron-barred cage an Australian horse is introduced, which is securely guarded on the back neck and belly from the teeth and claws of the tiger by swathings of metal and cloth, and goes through his task with apparently no fear of the fearsome burden he bears. The tiger is made to jump over obstacles, from the back of the horse he rides, and to leap across the ring on platforms. The trainer, armed only with the common ringmaster's whip, gives his orders by words and signs. Sunday night, for a half hour before this act the roar of the tiger, which was outside, reverberated through the hippodrome, and caused many to remark that the beast must be hungry. When his cage was drawn up beside the one on the stage he leaped into the ring and sprang on to the horse as usual. But instead of sitting quietly on the steed as was his wont, he coiled himself in a threatening attitude and glared at the trainer, who was alone in the ring with him and the horse.

The tiger refused to obey the man and a dozen times the horse rounded his circle with the menacing roar snarling and half-frenzied. The trainer, recognizing his peril and taking deadly aim, the spectators leaned forward anxiously and began to predict trouble. A woman sitting with a little child in her lap, opposite that occupied by Major-General Villiers, in falling, Alderman McDonnell, and Richard Cohn gave a low scream, and hurried behind the stage. She was the trainer's wife and knew his danger. The man followed the tiger every move, watching the sullen, contentious of the great cat with deadly interest, and now and then leashing him with his whip. The tiger buried his teeth in the cover shielding the horse and clawed at the steed. Round and round, and round the clock, he went apparently oblivious of the life and death contest about him. The tiger turned on each section of the view, never taking his eye off the trainer, and the latter, time and again gave him the signal for jump. Finally the struggle became tenuous. The beast would move forward as if he would launch himself on to the man, and then sink back as the latter pulled his whip. Outside the cage the wife, wept and the attendants with guns and iron rods waited for the moment when they might have to make the effort to save the trainer's life. That will and courage conquered. The tiger reluctantly went through his tricks, slowly, sprightly and with a threat in every turn. The trainer, bristled, eager, the terrible woman ceased to cry, and then finally the huge striped feline was sent to his stall, with a final crack of the whip. The man who released the animal will have to be specially watched, as the tiger was so much excited by the scene, that he was almost unmanageable.

## TELEGRAMS.

## HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

## LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

## VICEROY RESPONSIBLE.

## TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

## NEW OUTRAGE.

## U. S. CONSUL AT CANTON INTERVIEWED.

## [From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 4th November, 1905.

I have been courteously accorded an interview by the Consul for the United States here.

The American Consul declares that the distribution of inflammable prints, which have reference to the boycott, is responsible indirectly for the rising at Lien-chau.

[That, of course, corroborates to a certain extent the views expressed by our Canton correspondent the other day—Ed. H.K.T.]

The missions, isolated as they are in the Two Kwang, were notified as to the dangers that encompassed them.

A strong anti-foreign feeling prevails, and is becoming more accentuated.

All those who are in any way connected with the missions, or who may be considered as stranger and anti-Chinese, have been advised to leave at once for central stations.

Publishers of newspapers, which are nothing more or less than anti-American, are distributing their sheets gratis. Ingoing junks carry the inflammatory sheets and so assist in disseminating the slanderous news.

Another curious feature is this—the Canton boycotters had the first news of the massacre on the 28th ult.

The Viceroy has been warned [our representative does not say by whom, but presumably by the U.S. Consul] that he will be held responsible for the outrage.

The American Consul has demanded efficient protection for the missions in the disturbed districts.

Four Chinese gunboats, carrying 320 soldiers, are proceeding to Ching-yuen, which is eighty miles south of Lien-chau.

An attempt was made to burn the Mission station at Yingtok, which is sixty miles south of Lien-chau, on the 26th October.

## MISSIONS PROTECTION.

## IMPERIAL EDICT.

## FULLEST REDRESS PROMISED.

## [From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 4th November, 9.30 p.m.

An Imperial edict has been issued at Peking enjoining Viceroy Tsen Shun Tsen of Canton, to afford the foreign missions within his jurisdiction all protection possible.

The Chinese Government promised that the fullest redress will be made for the murder of the American missionaries at Lien-chau, and the destruction of the Mission buildings and property.

## SHIPPING AND TRADING.

THE *WATSON*.



100



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUK
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	6th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	8th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	26th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	29th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUCHOW"	7th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	12th "

S.S. "Glaucus" left Singapore at daylight on the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 8th.

## HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	8th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"CALCHAS"	24th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th "

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PINGSUEY"	7th November.
	"OANFA"	1st December.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUK
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"MACHAON"	5th November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	5th November.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"HANYANG"	7th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	7th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"BUNGKANG"	8th "
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	14th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCO- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	29th "

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon, midships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	MANILA	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship About

"INDRANI" FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

## BOOK CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,  
No. 10, FORTINGER STREET.HAS Always on hand all varieties of  
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,  
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclicals,  
and all kinds of Stationery.  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1905.

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no  
change has been made in the Rates of  
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and  
they are warned against paying more than  
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.  
THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"  
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 5 A.M. and on Sundays  
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 3.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.  
(if tide permits).FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$1; Return Ticket,  
\$1.50; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.  
Sundays will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single  
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$1.50; 3rd Class, Single,  
50 cents; Return, 75 cents; Steamer, 10 cents.  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied  
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for  
returning passengers only, at an extra charge  
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a  
Private Cabin which has accommodation for  
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3  
extra.  
First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers.

Tons Captain  
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,338 H. W. WALKER.Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabins.Passage Fare—Single Journey \$3.40  
Meals \$1 each.The Company's Wharf is a short distance  
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHUNSHANG"	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	"WOSANG"	THURSDAY, 9th Nov., Daylight.
KOBE	"HOPSANG"	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, SRABAYA & SAMARANG	"FOOSHING"	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., 3 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

## PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Meisenbin	November 10th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Emt	November 20th, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	December 22nd, "
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.

The S.S. "Arabia" left Yokohama on the 23rd ultimo, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on or  
about the 4th instant.Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"  
Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above  
on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant,  
To be followed by S.S. "BENMOHR" a  
fortnight later.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and  
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to  
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"  
Captain Powell, will be despatched for the at  
10 Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at  
Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess  
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the Steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND  
KOBE.

THE Steamship

"RUGIA,"  
Captain von Hoff, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at  
5 P.M.The Steamer has splendid accommodation for  
Passengers and carries a duly qualified  
Doctor and Stewardess.HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905.FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"  
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant,  
at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905.

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and any other Chemicals.PRICE \$10.10 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China

Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina,  
Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition

published for despatch by the homeward mail

The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.A special feature is made of full and accu-  
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-  
ters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best

medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a  
wider circulation than any journal in the Far  
East.Special attention given to effectively display-  
ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting

advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adopted.This standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements

can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach

the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until counter-  
manded.

## JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## STOULAS.

## EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European

supervision, well turned out, free from errors,  
and remarkably cheap at

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application to

## THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,

Hongkong.

## "ANOTHER BABYLON."

## DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Rev. Richard Glover, Rector of Wotton,  
Dorking, is of opinion that pleasure and sport  
are fast becoming England's idols, and that she  
will soon have to take "farewell, a long farewell,  
to all her greatness." Writing to the Standard,  
he says:—Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Ro-  
man Empire," clearly shows that that decline  
began simultaneously with her lapse into luxury  
and the games of the amphitheatres, which natu-  
rally became more and more brutal and in-  
"Quo Vadis," Sienkiewicz powerfully illus-  
trates the same sad fact. He makes a typical  
Roman say, "We have conquered the world,  
and we have a right to amuse ourselves." It  
has been truly remarked, "When that spirit grew  
up, Rome tottered to irretrievable ruin." It was  
the same with all the ancient empires. Only  
to notice the case of Babylon, the prophet of  
God indicated this as the cause of the ruin of  
this "Lady of the Kingdoms." Foreseeing her  
coming retribution, he said:—"Therefore hear this, thou that art given to pleasure that  
desistest carelessly"; and that follows a prophecy of her  
downfall (Isa. xlii. 17).And its bare sands will tell us whether that  
was a brutum fulmen. And with regard to  
another Babylon, of probably future fall, the  
"mighty angel which said, 'Thus with violence  
shall that great city Babylon be thrown down  
and shall be found no more at all.'" indicated  
in his following words that luxury and the love  
of pleasure will be the cause of her ruin (Rev.  
xviii. 21-23). It would be well if our nation  
would give heed to these warning notes of  
Holy Scripture in these days, when six days in  
the week are not enough for the pursuit of  
pleasure among our wealthier classes, but they  
must even devote God's holy day of rest to it,  
and crowd our roads with their hideous motors,  
and our rivers with their boats and steam  
launches, and when even our lower classes are  
following their bad example, and having their  
bands and concerts and cricket and football on  
that sacred day. But though such people may  
not be much impressed by the prophets of  
Scripture, they might perhaps lend an ear to  
some of their own poets, and therefore, I have  
thought it might be very reasonable if you  
would allow me to refer to some of their moni-  
tions. First let them hear Shakespeare by the  
mouth of Wolsey in the well-known passage  
beginning—I have ventured,  
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
This many summers in a sea of glory;  
But far beyond my depth.Let them hear Goldsmith, in "Deserted  
Village," show how—Tolling pleasure sickens into pain;  
And o'er a while Fashion's brightest art decoy,  
The heart distracting asks, if this be joy?Around the world each needful product flies,  
For all the luxuries the world supplies;  
While thus the land adorns for pleasure all,In barren splendour feebly waits the fall  
See ten thousand baneful arts combined  
To pamper luxury and thin mankind.Specially should they read the noble apo-  
strophe beginning "O Luxury!" etc.—O Luxury! thou cursed by Heaven's decree,  
How ill exchanged are things like these for thee!How do thy potions, with insidious joy,  
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!Let them listen to Cowper (and it would be  
well for England, if a taste for his poetry  
should revive). "Referring to the inspired pro-  
phet who from similar signs wept at  
the thought of Israel's approaching fall, he sings  
in "Expostulation" of how—Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain,  
And sounds prophetic are too rough to suit  
Ears long accustomed to the pleasing lute."And how—  
Pleasure o'er-valued, and his grace despised,  
Provokes the vengeance of his righteous hand  
To pour down wrath upon a thankless land.Not only, however, are luxury and the idola-  
try of pleasure the sure signs of incipient decay  
in our nation, but, as in Israel's case, concomi-  
tantly with them are to be discovered the  
symptoms of formal and gaudy ceremonialism  
in religion on one side in the Church, and of a  
most subversive rationalism on the other. And  
very appropriate just now are the last words of  
his that I would refer to, but the whole passage  
in the same poem is of timely interest. I  
mean the passage beginning—When nations are to perish in their sins,  
'Tis in the Church the leprosy begins."Ill for England if the Vanity Fair-like din  
with which her ears are so full should lead her  
to be deaf to these salutary warnings of her  
own prophet-poets, and many such are offered  
by Crabbe, Wordsworth, and Tennyson.We are given some particulars of the impen-  
ding creation of an "Austro-Chinese Bank,"  
already announced. The main object of this  
bank will be to facilitate and extend the export  
trade from Austria-Hungary to China. The  
initiative in the matter is said to have been  
taken by the Minister, President, and the  
transaction is being managed by representatives  
of the leading Viennese banks. The capital  
called for in the original project is stated to be  
from £800,000 to £1,000,000, of which, however,  
not more than one-fourth will be paid up at  
first. The shares will be divided among the  
participating banks, and it is possible that some  
may also be taken by the Imperial Government.  
The new venture is to have its headquarters at  
Vienna, and branches at the principal com-  
mercial centres in China. It is being modelled  
on the lines of the Deutsch-Asiatische  
Bank of Berlin, and in view of that close  
financial relations subsisting between the  
Austrian and German Empires, it is not  
improbable that the Austro-Chinese Bank  
will be forced to serve as a useful medium in  
the German institution for the furtherance of  
German commercial and political interests in  
the Far East.—L. G. C. Krumpholtz.







## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

The following are in Stock:—

## PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK AND VEAL, DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Bacon, Best Wiltshire ..... \$3.70 per lb  
 Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) 1.05 each  
 Chickens do do 0.75  
 Chickens Livers ..... 0.04  
 Chickens' Gizzards ..... 0.04  
 'Carno' Meat Extract, 2 oz ..... 0.70 per pot  
 do do do ..... 0.75  
 Ducks, Local (dressed) ..... 0.65 each  
 Ducks, Wild ..... 0.75  
 Fish, Australian Smoked Mullet, 0.60 per lb  
 Fish, do do Schnapper 0.65  
 Geese, Local (dressed) ..... 1.50 each  
 Hares, Australian 1st Grade ..... 1.40  
 Ham, West York ..... 0.70 per lb  
 Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand ..... 0.60  
 (2 cts. extra per lb for Ham if cut).  
 Kidneys, Australian Sheep ..... 0.05 each  
 Lemons, Australian ..... 0.48 cts. & 60  
 Oysters, American (large size, in tins) ..... 2.50 per tin  
 Oysters, Australian (in bottles of 24 and 5 doz.) ..... \$1.25 & \$2.50 per bottle.  
 Partridges, Local ..... \$0.75 each  
 Pigeons, Local ..... 0.25  
 Pigeons, Wild (dressed) ..... 0.20  
 Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade ..... 0.65  
 Rice Birds ..... 0.65 per doz.  
 Sausages, Australian Fritz ..... 0.65 per lb  
 Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meat) ..... 0.25  
 Snipe, Local ..... 0.25 each  
 Tongues, Australian Sheep ..... 0.20  
 Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) ..... 0.60 per lb

Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.  
 Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.  
 Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.  
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [988]

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.  
 HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.  
 The S.S. "SALAZIE," Captain Eschenauer, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 1 P.M.  
 This steamer connects at Colombo, with the Australian line a.s. *Ville de la Ciotat* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.  
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.  
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.  
 Next sailings will be as follows:—  
 S.S. *TOURNAI* ..... 28th November.  
 S.S. *TONKIN* ..... 15th December.  
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
 Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [7]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.  
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Hyades</i> .....	3,753	Geo. Wright.	20th Nov.
<i>Tremont</i> .....	9,606	T. W. Garlick.	24th Nov.
<i>Lyra</i> .....	4,417	G. V. Williams.	9th Dec.
<i>Pleides</i> .....	3,753	F. G. Purington.	20th Dec.
<i>Shawmut</i> .....	9,606	E. V. Roberts.	—

\* Cargo only.  
 CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.  
 The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.  
 Barber's shop, and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.  
 For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.  
 Queen's Building, Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [8]

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE

## GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

## REQUISITES.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.  
 (Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.)

## To Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSE AT MACAO (Furnished), at Estrada de Avenida, facing the new Gardens, within easy reach of Bathing Beach and Praia.  
 Apply—  
 CHIEF ENGINEER, S.S. *Huangshan*.  
 Macao, 3rd November, 1905. [108a]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [106b]

## TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy Town.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
 Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.  
 No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.  
 FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.  
 OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE FIER).  
 GODOWNS, PRAVA EAST.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
 Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [69]

## Intimations.

## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS IN ADVANCE.

AN early opportunity to those wishing to send Greetings to their Relatives and Friends at Home.  
 I have just opened a packet of 'RAPHAEL TUCK & SON'S XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS' of various pretty designs and descriptions, specially selected to suit the taste of young and old.  
 Moderate prices and usual 10% discount for Cash.  
 Inspection earnestly solicited.  
 H. RUTTONJEE,  
 No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET,  
 or  
 36 to 38, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.  
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [58]

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.  
 Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.  
 The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.  
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1897.

**SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES**  
 Efficient and absolutely pure  
 Effortless and not made of gelatin  
 Full directions, All Chemists, etc.  
 HONGKONG, SAVARESSE'S

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY &amp; POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	{ £1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$18.66.67 for first half-year 1905	4 1/2 % \$10 sales London, 205 \$98 buyers	
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1904	5 1/2 % \$350 sellers	
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 1/2 % \$50 buyers	
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited .....	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$500,000 \$17,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	NIL	\$44 for year ended 30.1.1904	5 1/2 % \$91 buyers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	8 1/2 % Tls. 302 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,453 \$104,930 \$1,152,364 \$750,000	\$2,330,112	\$47 for 1904	5 1/2 % \$750 sales	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$500,000 \$5,000 \$1,850 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$1,200,505	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 % \$1721 sellers	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$320,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 % \$80 sales	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$5,000 \$1,850 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 % \$40 sellers	
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$5,000 \$261,638	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 1/2 % \$10 buyers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$88,941 \$250,000 \$500,000 \$145,370 \$120,000	NIL	\$54 for year ended 30.6.1905	11 1/2 % \$12 sales	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$500,000 \$145,370 \$120,000	\$18,064	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 % \$104 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	60,000	£10	£10	{ £241,150 \$1,999	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20.51 for 1904	6 1/2 % \$95 sellers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 45,762	{ Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 Interim of Tls. 14 for 1905	7 1/2 % Tls. 48 seller Tls. 47 sales	
Do (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 £4,116	£58,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 % 25/-	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$24,357	\$292	{ \$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905 \$0.90	{ 5 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	{ \$35 sellers \$83 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 % \$145 buyers	
Straits Steamship Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 Tls. 191,479 Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 % Tls. 314 buyers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 % Tls. 314 buyers	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 \$150,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2 % \$220 sellers	
Luann Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none none	Dr. \$85,987	\$3 for 1897	11 1/2 % \$15 buyers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 % Tls. 65 sales	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 £12,389	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	— Tls. 9.30 buyers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited .....	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none none	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	— G. \$18	
Faub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	150,000	£1	£1	{ £18,100 £4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	— \$34 buyers	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited .....	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 % Tls. 13 buyers	
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	12,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000	\$8,577	{ \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital First year	— \$25 sellers	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$58,173 \$70,000 \$300,000	\$20,422	Interim of \$24 for 1905	4 1/2 % \$109 sales	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$41,500	\$501,331	\$8 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 % \$180 buyers	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$60	\$60	{ \$55,500	\$480	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2 % \$17	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company .....	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,800 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2 % Tls. 100 sales	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited .....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 % Tls. 180 sales	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516 Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 % \$28 sales	
Astor Hotel, Limited (Tientsin) .....	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 1/2 % Tls. 125 buyers	
Central Stores, Limited .....	6,000	\$15	\$12	{ \$20,000	\$1,501	{ Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 None	12 1/2 % \$15	
Do (Founders) .....	123	\$15	\$12	{ \$20,000	\$1,501	{ Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 None	12 1/2 % \$15	
Do (New Issue) .....	24,000	\$15	\$12	{ \$20,000	\$1,501	{ Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 None	12 1/2 % \$15	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$648,975 \$31,087	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2 % \$147 buyers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 Tls. 20,980	\$37,875	Interim of \$34 for 1905	14 1/2 % Tls. 170 buyers	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$100	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,000 \$200,000	First year	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$100	
Munipreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,000	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 % \$13 buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 % \$10 buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 % Tls. 120 buyers	
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited .....	1,400	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 140,000	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2 % Tls. 45 sales	
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited .....	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 772,600 Tls. 772,600	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 % Tls. 115 sales	
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none none	\$1,247	Interim of \$14 for 1905	6 1/2 % \$14	
COTTON MILLS.								
Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	2 1/2 % Tls. 54 buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000	\$35,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2 % \$145 buyers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 31,670	Tls. 13,620	Interim of 3 1/2 % a/c 1898	— Tls. 49 buyers	
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 % a/c 1898	— Tls. 60	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 5,638	Tls. 22,950	4 1/2 % for 1897	— Tls. 3571 sales	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited .....	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none none	Tls. 12,844	First year	— \$20 buyers	
Pell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	\$12/6	\$12/6	{ \$114	£770	1/3 per share for 1904	— \$26 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$38,000	\$1,183	\$3 for 1904	— \$12 buyers	
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none none	Tls. 218	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	— Tls. 49 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 300,000 Tls. 300,000	\$3,730	None	— \$10 buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 % \$10 buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,000	\$1,581	\$12 for year ending 31.7.1903	— \$20 buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	35,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$400,000 \$50,000 \$500,000	\$95,054	\$1 for 1904	7 1/2 % \$101	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,000	\$186,000	Final of \$18 making \$21	8 1/2 % \$27 sellers	
Hall & Holts, Limited .....	31,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$620,000 \$186,000	\$7,551	\$100 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 % \$15 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none	\$2,151	\$0.50 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 % \$21 sales	
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. ....	1,750	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2 % \$215	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000	\$15,337	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$215	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000	\$200	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 % \$215 buyers	
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none	\$41,583	Interim of 80 cents 30.11.1904	9 1/2 % \$14 buyers	
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai) .....	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ none none	\$41,583	Final of \$25 making \$14 for 1904	9 1/2 % \$14 buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch-en Landbouwerij .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 528,210 Tls. 10,465	Tls. 35,849	2nd quarterly div. of Tls. 24 paid 15.9.05	— Tls. 24 sales	
piolante in Langkat, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1905	— Tls. 47 buyers	
Mendon, (E. L.) Limited .....	62,500	\$10	\$10	{ none none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	First year	— Tls. 47 buyers	
Philippine Company, Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ none none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	First year	— Tls. 47 buyers	
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd. ....	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ none none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	First year	— Tls. 47 buyers	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 145,000 Tls. 100,173	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 31 for 1905	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited .....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 270,000 Tls. 18,000	Tls. 9,211	Tls. 6 for 1904	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 450,000 Tls. 14,382	Tls. 6,068	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Shanghai-Sum tra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,600	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 15,000	Tls. 1,297	Interim of Tls. 2	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	7,200	\$20	\$20	{ Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	— Tls. 112 buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none	Dr. Tls. 85,008	None	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$5	\$5	{ none none	\$3,444	60 cents for year ending 31.10.04	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Straits Ice Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$15,000	\$700	\$1 for 1904	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1012	Final of Tls. 15 making Tls. 16 for 1904	— Tls. 112 buyers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	14,500	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 12,000 Tls. 12,000	\$551	60 cents for year ending 31.10.04	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Do (Founders) .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,000	\$4,000	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	— Tls. 112 buyers	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000	\$6,666	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	— Tls. 112 buyers	
William Powell, Limited .....	1,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000	\$6,666	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	— Tls. 112 buyers	



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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##### Local and General.

#### BIRTHS.

On 29th September, at Plymouth, wife of A. W. WHITLOW, Hongkong, daughter.  
On the 19th October, at Butterworth, Province Wellesley, the wife of E. W. F. GILMAN, of a daughter.  
On 20th October, at Peking, the wife of ALFRED M. J. FORTER, of a son.  
On the 21st October, at Singapore, to Mr. and Mrs. E. N. BENJAMIN, a son.  
On the 24th of October, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. C. JOSEPH, of a son.  
On 23rd October, at Haskow, the wife of JOHN BERKIN, Kuling, of a son.  
On 29th October, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. MCGREGOR, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 16th October, at Taipeing, ROBERT OULVIE NEWTON ANDERSON, Acting State Engineer, Perak, to MARY LOUISE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Young, of Saham Harbour, Co. Durham, England.  
On the 20th of September, at Hingham Centre, Mass., EDGAR GILMAN PRATT, second son of Capt. Nicholas Pratt of Shanghai, to Miss ANNE RIPLEY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ebed Ripley.  
On the 25th of October, at Shanghai, JOHN CLARENCE SHENOW, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., to MABEL, only daughter of the late John Stewart Naser and Mrs. Florence Naser, of Shanghai.  
On the 25th of October, at Shanghai, WILLIAM ARTHUR BARLOW WHEELER, Imperial Maritime Customs, to Gertrude Maud, second daughter of William Stamp Hollingworth, Esq. Old Trafford, Manchester, England.  
On 25th October, at Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Fleming James, Ph. D., M.A., in the presence of the U.S. Consul General, the Hon. J. L. Rodgers, JOHN CLARENCE SHENOW, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., to MABEL, only daughter of the late John Stewart Naser and Mrs. Florence Naser, of Shanghai.  
On 28th October, at Shanghai, ARTHUR D. BREWER of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to EVELYN MAUD CHALLICE.

#### DEATHS.

On the 19th October, at Peking, ROBERT MUIR, M.D., of Glasgow, (Perak), of pneumonia, aged 54.  
On the 21st October, at Singapore, RICHARD JOHN MORRIS, Esq., of 11, Cecil Street, died of pneumonia, aged 54.  
On the 21st October, at Shanghai, MRS. ANNE RIPLEY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ebed Ripley, died of pneumonia, aged 54.

### The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

#### "FIRST-AID TO THE INJURED"

(30th October.)

Shanghai, in certain respects, seems to be animated by a keener spirit of enterprise and ambition than Hongkong, which may wound our amour propre, although it is no reason why Hongkong should be content to rest under the imputation. But there are various signs which go to show that Shanghai boasts a more homogeneous community than Hongkong, with the result that whatever is calculated to benefit the body corporate is taken up and pushed forward with zest and enthusiasm. The latest evidence of this spirit, is found in an announcement appearing in a Shanghai newspaper stating that evening continuation classes, open to anybody who pays the small initial fee, are to be recommenced shortly. One of the special courses is a series of lectures which is to be delivered under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Society. Of late years there has been a wonderful revival in the interest displayed regarding the work of this Society. Great and beneficial results have flowed from the lectures which have been delivered in every centre of the slightest importance in Great Britain, and to-day the bronze medallion which signifies that the wearer is capable of rendering "first-aid to the injured" is worn by a very large number of the better educated class. It is the rule rather than the exception for police constables to sport the red-cross badge which indicates that they have gained the certificate from the St. John's Ambulance Society for proficiency in rendering "first-aid," and as a consequence whenever an accident occurs the victim is surrounded at once by a host of constables and civilians who are capable of performing all that is necessary until a medical man appears on the scene. Time and again this ready help—the ability to stop the flow of blood, to bandage a limb, or to set it in splints—has been a question of life or death to the patient. The operations of the St. John's Ambulance Society have been praised to the skies by corporations, communities and all grades of society. Now Shanghai has decided to provide instruction in the principles of "first-aid to the injured"; at the end of the session an examination will be held, and successful students will be presented with the certificate of the St. John's Ambulance Society. So far as Hongkong is concerned, no one will gainsay the fact that the inauguration of such a course of lectures is exceedingly desirable. Accidents occur every day, and the victims have usually to wait until the police ambulance appears to convey them to hospital for treatment. There are also many accidents of a comparatively trifling character, where the victim, although disabled, prefers to return to his home. In each case, however, invaluable service might be done if any of those who witnessed the mishap were in a position to apply the principles of "first-aid to the injured," and no one can tell how often the immediate help afforded by skillful and accredited amateurs has saved a patient from painful after-effects. At present, tuition in the principles of St. John is provided for the ladies of Hongkong at the St. Paul's College and at the Victoria Hospital. But why should not the benefits accruing from such knowledge be afforded a wider scope by the inauguration of courses of ambulance lectures at which all and sundry could attend? We do not suggest that either the St. Paul's College or the Victoria Hospital is beyond the reach of those desirous of gaining an insight into the methods of the St. John's Ambulance Society. That is not the question at all in the meantime. What we do suggest is that the medical practitioners in Hongkong might take a leaf out of the book of their confreres in Shanghai, and inaugurate classes for the instruction of students under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Society. These classes should be open to all who are prepared to pay the fee for tuition—it is only \$5 for the course in Shanghai—and, to ensure success, the classes should be held at such time and place that all who are anxious to enrol themselves as students might be able to attend. It is an undoubted fact that there would be no lack of candidates for enrolment. The educated members of the Chinese community in Hongkong would not be slow to take advantage of such an opportunity to extend their knowledge in a direction which would be crowned by their ability to allay pain and relieve suffering. And there are many Europeans, whose time hangs heavy on their hands, who would be only too glad to widen the horizon of their learning in this respect. Both Chinese and Europeans might take up the study of "first-aid" as a hobby, but as they progressed this hobby would unquestionably become a source of real benefit to themselves and, in times of necessity, to their fellow-mortals. In any case, Hongkong should not be permitted to lag behind Shanghai in providing facilities for the teaching of the principles laid down by the St. John's Ambulance Society. The winter season has just arrived, and all a class or classes were inaugurated, how many lives would be saved, and how many accidents would be rendered harmless.

would be aroused in such a course of lectures, or the success likely to attend its operations, a meeting might be convened with the object of finding out how many people would be inclined to enrol their names as students. So far as we are concerned we have not the slightest doubt regarding the success which would attend such a movement. The scheme, however, to be a success this winter, should be taken up without delay.

#### REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

(31st October.)

The quotation of the registration of partnerships and firms has exercised the attention of business houses in Hongkong for a considerable time, but so far nothing has resulted. The difficulty in the eyes of the Chamber of Commerce, as expressed some years ago when the subject was under discussion, lies in the undue interference with trade which would accompany an Ordinance making registration compulsory. In the course of a recent speech at the Legislative Council, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan revived the question by commending it to the consideration of the business men of the Colony, the object being that suggestions, which could be incorporated in a workable measure enacting compulsory registration of partnerships and firms, might be advanced, and a commercial boon conferred on Hongkong. The same subject has been brought up in Singapore, and the hand of the Governor, Sir John Anderson, is apparent in the announcement that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council of Singapore a Bill to provide for "The Registration of Partnerships and Firms" will be introduced and read a first time. No doubt, there will be much discussion over the provisions of the Bill, but it is satisfactory to see that at last an honest and straightforward effort to deal with the intricacies of this vexed question is being made by Singapore. All along, there has been a tendency to hang back, waiting to see how the Ordinance worked out in practice in some other colony. It seems probable that Singapore will afford the example to Hongkong, so that if the Ordinance proves workable we may expect to have a measure for the compulsory registration of partnerships and firms in operation here within a reasonable period. There is no doubt that such a measure is urgently needed. The present state of the law screens the guilty and affords no protection to the honest trader. The Judges of the Supreme Court have inveighed against the unsatisfactory conditions under which partnership problems have to be solved, but to no purpose. The bugbear of undue interference with trade has overshadowed all arguments in favour of registration. But once it is shown that this plant has no foundation in Hongkong must, for its own reputation, follow Singapore in enacting a compulsory registration law, penalising those who fail to abide by its provisions. One thing is certain—the experiment in Singapore will be watched by Hongkong merchants with the utmost interest.

#### PERILS OF THE NORTHERN SEAS.

From a report which recently appeared in a northern contemporary we learn that only a third of the floating and submarine explosive mines which were so recklessly cast adrift at Port Arthur during the war have been accounted for up to the present time. The remainder exist as a standing menace and danger to shipping in all parts of the northern seas. It was only the other day that the steamship *Hochstet* was sunk by an explosive mine, with a deplorable loss of life. Little wonder, then, that those who are engaged in the maritime trade are perturbed and nervous at the prospect of having to face for an indefinite period the hidden perils, spread over an uncertain area, of the Sea of Japan. Shipping representatives have vigorously urged that action should be taken by the British, Japanese and Chinese Governments to sweep the seas clear of explosive mines, and for a time there was a hope that the Japanese would take the matter in hand. It was useless to appeal to the British squadron which guards our interests in the Far East. Even when acting on a despatch from the Admiralty, the British naval authorities in this part of the world performed their duty in a most perfunctory manner. The Japanese undertook to search for mines, and several warships were specially detailed for the purpose, with what result, if any, nobody knows. Now that the war is over, the probability is that the danger of floating mines to shipping will be either forgotten or unheeded. Shanghai shipping men have pleaded time and again for concerted action by the three Governments particularly concerned with shipping in northern waters in ridding the seas of these terrible engines of destruction, but apparently the only results of their pertinacious representations have been stereotyped replica pigeon-holed requests. Once again, the Shanghai Municipal Council has returned to the attack. In a petition or memorial to the *Comité des Diplomatics Corps* at Peking, which speaks of steamers, trucks, and boats, "studded with explosive mines," the Council suggests that the fishermen, on the coast of China, should be induced by pecuniary rewards to locate floating mines and report their position to the authorities. (The memorial is enclosed in a letter from the Council to the *Comité des Diplomatics Corps*.) It is a suggestion which, if carried out, would be a most valuable aid to the authorities in their search for mines.

mines discovered. "If the rewards were sufficiently large, the fishermen would doubtless combine and arrange that one of their number would stand by the mine until assistance arrived." Any suggestion which aims at the destruction of mines whenever they are found is to be welcomed, but it is doubtful whether the Shanghai Council's proposition will bear much fruit. The idea of enlisting the service of fishermen in locating explosive mines only shows how the fear of sudden annihilation has entered the hearts and minds of those interested in shipping. The whole question of floating and submarine mines must be discussed by the nations. It should be considered a breach of international amity to honeycomb the high seas with explosive mines. Stationary mines at the entrance to harbours may be permissible, but the nation which scatters abroad its weapons of warfare to the ultimate danger of neutrals should be held guilty of criminal malpractices, and the sooner this is an accepted canon by international agreement the better it will be for the world at large. As it is, mariners who have to navigate the northern seas proceed in fear and trepidation, dreading the unseen obstructions which are known to exist; while owners and underwriters vainly fret and fume in presence of an unparalleled situation. Great Britain, as the leading shipping power in the world, should be foremost in demanding that a system which involves neutrals as well as belligerents in mutual destruction should be abandoned absolutely.

#### SHIPPING ENTERPRISE.

In referring to the statement—exclusively published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* and afterwards, it is to be assumed, telegraphed to Singapore—that the Norddeutscher Lloyd representatives here had invited the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company to submit estimates for the construction of a steamer for the Singapore-Deli service, the *Strait Times* remarks that similar tenders were asked for in that colony. It also gives publicity to a curious and interesting fact in this connection. The Norddeutscher Lloyd in Singapore only invited estimates for the construction of the hull and fittings of a new coasting vessel—and made no mention of engines. The presumption is that if a Far Eastern tender was accepted the engines would be constructed in Germany and shipped thence to Singapore; Hongkong, or Shanghai, as the case might be, for installation by the shipbuilding firm whose estimates were deemed satisfactory. This would seem to indicate, according to our contemporary, that hull-construction, cabin equipment, etc., can be effected more economically in the Far East than at home. Possibly engines also could be manufactured more cheaply in the Far East, but it is believed that Asiatic-made engines lack finish, and cannot be made to develop the speed desired by the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. on its local passenger lines. This belief, so far as the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is concerned, is utterly erroneous; for in the past, the Company has proved its ability to construct engines and machinery of a type and bearing a finish which would compare with anything produced in European yards. The same remark applies to the question of speed, for here again the Company has shown repeatedly that it is prepared to construct engines capable of developing any speed required on the most economical consumption of fuel.

#### BILLS OF HEALTH.

(1st November.)

All who are interested in the shipping of Hongkong will thoroughly endorse the remarks made by Mr. H. B. Pollock, K.C., at the Sanitary Board yesterday, in connection with the granting of clean bills of health. Mr. Pollock proposed that the present practice, which is regulated by the provisions of the Venice Convention, should be modified in respect of plague cases; and the fact that the motion was unanimously passed by the Sanitary Board indicates the trend of official opinion on the subject. Hongkong for some years, unfortunately, has been subject to the outbreak of plague during the hot season, with the result that the port has been declared infected, and clean bills of health have been withheld from vessels leaving the Colony. Under the Venice Convention, once a port has been declared infected it remains in practice, so to speak, until ten clear days have elapsed since the last reported case of disease has occurred. The hardship entailed by this regulation was pointed out by Dr. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health for Hongkong. He observed that if the Colony were free from plague for nine days and a case occurred on the tenth, the Colony would have to wait another ten days before a clean bill of health could be issued. Then when another nine days had elapsed another case might be reported; so that it is possible the Colony might never be in a position to emerge from its barrier of quarantine, although the number of cases of disease existing was comparatively trifling, and entirely negligible under ordinary circumstances. The effect of the Venice Convention is plainly felt by vessels running to Saigon, Bangkok, Shanghai and Singapore. Being unable to produce clean bills of health they undergo the various punishments of being placed in quarantine, which means a considerable loss to owners and the same of passengers. The demand, published by Mr. Pollock, for a modification of the plague regulations is a most reasonable one. It is a demand which, if carried out, would be a most valuable aid to the authorities in their search for mines.

assumed after the lapse of five days; for who will suggest that Hongkong is plague-stricken because three or four cases occur in a month? The Paris Convention of 1903, as the Chairman of the Board stated, reduces the period of freedom from plague from ten to five days, but attaches certain conditions to the declaration which permits the issuing of clean bills of health; and it is those conditions which require the approval of the Chamber of Commerce and of shipowners before the Convention can be adopted in this Colony. The Chamber of Commerce has had the matter under consideration and if that body can see its way clear to adopt the conditions imposed there is no doubt that the Government will throw the Venice Convention overboard and adhere to the Paris Convention. Of course, this is a question which is entirely outside the province of the layman, for none but shipowners and those concerned with shipping interests can calculate the effects of the new international agreement. It is to be hoped, however, that the Chamber of Commerce, for the sake of the community and the trade of the Colony, will find it possible to recommend the adoption of the latest Convention. Apart from this, the figures presented by Mr. Pollock are extremely interesting as an indication that the annual recurrence of plague is being gradually stamped out. From the 1st July to the 31st December, 1903, the total number of cases reported was 136; for the same period in 1904 the number was 132; and from July to September this year the number was 95, and Hongkong since the 12th September has been officially "clean." In August last year, at least one case occurred every day of the month; during the same month this year only thirteen cases were reported, and they occurred at intervals of from three to five days. The Sanitary Board is entitled to the credit of having, during 1905 at least, devised measures which have materially reduced the severity of the outbreak in Hongkong.

#### ALCOHOL FOR THE ORIENT.

Alcohol can be made out of anything, it seems, and we can well believe it, judging from some of the villainous compounds of sulphuric acid and garbage which pass muster in the glorious Orient. Indeed, from a statement which appeared originally in the *Times* and is now perigrinating over the world, the Orient appears to be specially addicted to the consumption of strange concoctions designated alcohol. Anything that can "steal away the brains" is acceptable, and manufacturers in Europe, particularly in Germany, are feverishly striving to cater for the trade. Up to the present time, we—that is to say, those whose home *pro tem* is in the Orient—have been quenching that thirst of which Kipling speaks so affectingly, with alcohol distilled from the common or garden potato; as grown in Germany. But potatoes being expensive, the thoughtful Teutons looked around for a substitute, and they found it in what has hitherto been deemed a waste product suitable only for bar-parlours and country inns—that is to say, sawdust. The description of the methods employed to abstract alcohol from sawdust shows that, before the final product is reached, the sawdust is converted into a variety of things. By the use of gaseous sulphuric acid, and digestion under pressure, (whatever that means), the cellulose in the sawdust becomes sugar, of which a long ton yields about 500 pounds. The material is then treated with a ferment and is distilled in quite the ordinary way—that is a satisfaction at any rate—as that used in producing alcohol from a grain mash. A ton of sawdust gives up fifty gallons of crude alcohol, so that the industry is profitable from the manufacturer's point of view. The thoughts which will assail the thirsty wayfarer who has stood on alcohol in solid form while vainly pleading for a free drink from an obdurate innkeeper must be overwhelming. It is explicitly stated that "German potato alcohol is sold largely in the Orient," but we may expect to witness the supercession of potato spirit by sawdust alcohol in the very near future. The fact that strange concoctions are sold in the Orient under the guise of alcohol, tricked out in fancy labels and grandiloquent names, is no information to the resident who has lived in the Far East for any length of time. But the statement that sawdust alcohol is to be placed on the market may alarm these people who constantly imbibe the products of the dust-bin, and it may cause those who have the temperance cause at heart to shudder. But, after all, the manufacturers of sawdust alcohol are not entirely to be blamed by the advocates of temperance, for their product will either deplete the ranks of the drinkers by killing them off rapidly or lead the foolish to mend their ways. The thought of sawdust alcohol should be sufficient to scare the palate of a cast-iron constitution. Therefore, the manufacturers of this compound are doing a public service by advancing the cause of temperance even more effectively than the most radical reformers. Of course, the alcohol obtained from sawdust may not be exclusively used as a stimulant; it may be employed in the manufacture of explosives, being an ingredient of smokeless gunpowder, so that here again it will be an agent in settling the question of the over-populating of the world.

#### THE MASSACRE IN LIEN-CHAU.

The deplorable news which we published last evening that five American missionaries had been brutally murdered at Lien-chau, a remote spot in the interior of China, has been the subject of much discussion in the Colony. The news has been the subject of much discussion in the Colony. The news has been the subject of much discussion in the Colony.

writing, we are without particular sympathy to the causes which led to the massacre; but we are firmly convinced that this rising cannot be ascribed to any religious question. For a considerable time, reports have been coming from the interior to the effect that the people were ripe for rebellion. Here, and there indications have been apparent that only a spark was required to set the restless flames. Only a week or two ago, we stated that Chinese servants were leaving their European employers in Tientsin because trouble was impending, and they did not wish to be embroiled. China is a vast country, but news has a wonderful way of travelling and what is thought in Newchwang to-day becomes an accomplished fact in Canton to-morrow. We have only to refer to the crisis in 1900, when it was believed that the Legations—and the British Legation in particular—in Peking had been stormed and every European put to the sword. That news was current, talk in Canton a week before it was breathed in Shanghai. Consequently, when we hear the native servants in Tientsin speaking of impending trouble, we cannot be surprised to learn that the people of Lien-chau have translated that idea into deeds. It cannot be said that the missionaries were unaware of their danger. When at Macao, American missionaries were asked why they still lingered in the Portuguese health resort; they replied that the interior of China was so disturbed that the lives of foreigners were hardly worth a day's purchase. Now the tinder has been ignited, and nobody can foresee how far the flame will spread. We have said that this outbreak should not be confounded with a rising against missionaries, or against Christianity. The average Chinaman is too intent upon his own business to care a straw for any religion, except that which commands the worship of his ancestors. From certain points of view this aspect of life may be deemed deplorable, but it is an actual condition of things which cannot be overlooked. When the natives feel that they are sufficiently powerful to make their clamour known, they do not rush at the police, as the Japanese do, or bombard the houses of the State authorities like the mob in Europe—they attack the foreigners, and the missionaries, being on the spot and easily accessible, are the sufferers. No doubt, these five missionaries, good men and women who have hung away their lives in a good cause, will be regarded as martyrs for the Gospel, but emphatically that is wrong, if we accept the word "martyr" to imply suffering for Christianity. They have been the victims of reactionary rage. The Boxer troubles were never properly settled; they were quelled, but they were not extinguished, and the Boxer leaders, the fermenting leaveners, under new names but possessed of the same old spirit of antagonism to all that is and all that tends to regenerate the country, still roam China viewing with distrust and outspoken alarm the modernising tendencies of the Court. The bomb outrage was the herald of this reactionary movement; the Lien-chau massacre is another. Little do the poor deluded peasants of the interior realise the consequences which follow crimes of this character. America is no country to fool with; America has been sorely tried over the boycott, and a stern retaliation for the lives of these missionaries will be the most popular affair in America. But it should not be believed for one moment that the boycott has anything to do with this rising. It is not a local matter—it is an expression of opinion in behalf of the whole country, and it should be considered as a purely Chinese subject. In Hongkong and Shanghai we are brought into touch with the finest specimens of the Chinese race. Daily we come into contact with all that is best in Chinese character and education, and naturally we are apt to regard the majority in China as types of those who are found here and in the treaty ports. Of course, that is an erroneous idea, but people are swayed by what they see rather than what they are told. Consequently when we learn that five people have been murdered, we are amazed at the ignorance which prompted the crime and, at the first blush, ascribe it to fanaticism. The fact is that China has been brooding over her troubles for years; rumours and reports have been in the air for months as to the restlessness of the people. Some weeks ago the German Minister at Peking telegraphed to Berlin that Shanling was alive with insurrectionaries; his information was not substantiated, but there was unquestionably a sub-stratum of fact in his warning. Now, at Lien-chau, a small subprefecture midway between Canton and the treaty port of Wuchow, not a couple of hundred miles from Hongkong, we have the first outbreak. "Down with the foreigners," is the cry of the rebels; just as a century or more ago the French aristocrats said "trample on the canaille." It is popular with the mass, and appeals to the petty officials for the simple reason that it does not affect them personally and provides a safety valve without which they might themselves be overwhelmed. But there will be a great day of reckoning for the brutal massacre of these devoted people who have viciously suffered for the wrong of the Government. We may remain placid in China, because we are insulated from passion and its results, but in England and America a fire will be kindled which may involve direct consequences for China's internal Government. The day when we were the first to proclaim that night that the American missionaries had been murdered, the most momentous piece of news we have received in regard to China since 1900. The consequences are incalculable. It is useless to say that the







## NEWSPAPER IN COURT

## A QUESTION OF PURCHASE.

The case in which Tam Man San, aged 40, and Cheung Sang Pong, liquidator of the "Sai Kai Kong" Yick Po, 45, for the recovery of \$1,000 being deposited by the plaintiff with the defendants as part purchase money of the business property of the said company, contracted to be sold by the defendants to the plaintiff, and \$500 for damages for breach of contract, was resumed before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. M. Judge, in the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gair, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Lockett, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon, represented the defendants. The case for the complainant being closed, Mr. Lockett opened the defence by calling.

Cheung Sang Pong, the second defendant, who said that he was present at the meeting on the 2nd and 3rd June when plaintiff's bid being declared accepted he was instructed to the purchase. He said he was just going to the court, and he could not receive it then, and plaintiff said he would return at 6 p.m. Witness said that would not do; he must bring it at 2.30 p.m. Witness waited all the afternoon, but plaintiff did not come till 6 p.m. Then he and he wanted to see the accounts and see if everything was correct, and witness asked for the money, but plaintiff failed to deliver it. He never saw the money then, and he left at 2.30 p.m., and went to the office. The service began at 3 p.m.

Re-examined by Mr. Lockett witness said he remembered plaintiff coming to him when witness told him he could not hand over the printing and publishing of the paper on payment of the 25% of the purchase money, but would do so on payment of the whole balance. That conversation took place at the meeting, and was entered in the minutes; another entry was made saying that as plaintiff had failed to pay the purchase money the directors should endeavour to raise subscriptions to carry on the business as before.

Mr. Beavis said the case came down to whether those minutes were true or not and reviewed the terms of the contract for sale of the paper, and the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, and said that he was already put in a position that plaintiff was ready, prepared and anxious to complete the payment of the purchase money, but the defendants had refused to have anything to do with it. He asked that plaintiff should be given judgment for return of the deposit money and the damages claimed.

His Honour intimated that he did not wish to hear Mr. Lockett further.

His Honour said that he could see nothing to show that the minutes had been tampered with, and plaintiff had endeavoured to add or alter the conditions of the contract, therefore, he could not get back his deposit and certainly not any damages.

Judgment for defendants with costs.

## TARTAR-GENERAL IN HONGKONG.

## A ROUND OF VISITS.

The Tartar-General, Suu Yum, arrived at Hongkong on the Shanghai steamer, and to Canton. His Excellency was received by a number of officials and others who had been specially sent from Canton to welcome and offer congratulations to His Excellency. The Tartar-General, on landing, proceeded in a chair to the Naval Yard, where he visited the Commodore and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. The visit was of an informal character. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Commodore and the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied the Tartar-General was a large number of personal attendants, officers and others. The visit to the Naval Dockyard occupied about half an hour. Afterwards His Excellency proceeded to Government House and paid an official call to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan. It is stated that the Tartar-General will proceed to Canton on board the Chinese gunboat *Chiao Tung*. His Excellency was expected to arrive in Hongkong on an earlier date, but his departure from Peking was delayed as he had been invited by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to attend the first grand manoeuvres of the reorganised Chinese northern army.

## THE "ACME" AT MANILA.

## DAMAGES STILL UNDETERMINED.

News has been received from Manila that the sailing ship *Acme*, which is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New York, has been towed into the port of Manila by the German steamer *Peter*. The *Acme* was damaged in Prince's Channel, off Batavia, some time ago, and as she was found to be leaking at the rate of an inch and a half per hour, it was found necessary to jettison a hundred tons of her cargo of coal. The steamer *Peter* was dispatched to the assistance of the *Acme*, which was successfully re-floated and towed to Manila. It is stated that the charter rate paid the *Peter* was \$50 per day, and eleven days were occupied on the voyage from Batavia to the Philippines. The *Acme* is a comparatively new boat having been launched only some four years ago. With regard to the damage sustained, it is reported that the bottom of the vessel is not very seriously injured, and the belief is entertained that she can be repaired at Manila. At all events no inquiries have been made at the Hongkong office as to whether the *Acme* is docked at Hongkong. If the damages are as serious it would, of course, be necessary to send the ship to Shanghai or Hongkong. At present Shanghai docks are blocked with orders and Hongkong would in all probability be selected for docking purposes. It will be necessary, however, to examine the hull before any opinion on the subject can be given, and when the last mail left Manila it does not appear that there had been such an examination. The shipping department of the Standard Oil Company in Hongkong has no news on the subject.

JUDGMENT was delivered on the 30th inst. in the case of *Kobe Chifu* *Saitanbo* in the action brought by an *Awa* fish-owning, Nakajima, against W. W. Campbell, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for damages amounting to \$999.10, compensation for the loss of the *Kobe Chifu* *Saitanbo*, which was wrecked on Saturday night of the 2nd inst. The judgment was given by the Hon. Mr. Justice, who held that the plaintiff was entitled to the full amount claimed.

## NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the head office of the company at Shanghai on 24th inst.

The Chairman said:—I beg to move that the report and accounts as now presented be accepted and passed. It is satisfactory to be able to recommend a distribution of dividends on the scale estimated as probable, in an ordinary good year, when the reconstruction scheme was placed before you, and in addition to make a substantial increase to the reserve fund. You will doubtless like to know how the company has fared regarding war risks, as the newspapers have contained frequent allusions to the losses of insurance companies in the business, and I am happy to inform you that while we have kept clear of the speculative risk, we have made a substantial profit on the regular business we take for our constituents. Such profit, however, must be regarded as exceptional, profit which we cannot expect to make in ordinary years. The formation of a reserve fund was decided on in order to obviate the large items of exchange which have appeared in our accounts from time to time, and you will observe that the capital and reserve fund, amounting to £150,000, are fully represented by sterling securities. We further recommend the formation of an "exchange" investment fluctuation account in order to meet the fluctuations in the value of the assets, and to provide for the future, it is necessary to strengthen our resources by the addition of reserves as circumstances may allow. In conclusion, I would remind shareholders that the success of the company depends to a great extent on their support, resulting in mutual benefit to the company and themselves. Before asking you to pass the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which the shareholders might wish to put in regard to them.

There being no questions.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. W. Meyer, seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. W. H. Poole, seconded, and it was carried unanimously, a final dividend of 1% per cent. on the paid-up capital; a bonus of 15% per cent. upon contributory premiums; £15,000 to the credit of a silver reserve fund; £25,000 to the credit of an "exchange and investment fluctuation account," and the balance to be transferred to undivided reserve account, closing the account for 1904.

Mr. J. M. Young proposed, and Mr. C. S. Moore, seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that Messrs. A. McLeod, W. H. Poole, J. N. Jameson, W. D. Little and W. Meyer, be re-elected directors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be £5,000 per annum.

It was proposed, seconded and carried unanimously, that Messrs. G. K. Wingrove and H. W. G. Hayer be re-elected auditors for the year, and Mr. H. de Gray be elected to the board of directors in place of Mr. C. A. Mathews who had left for home.

The Chairman said that before the meeting concluded he would like to ask if they would concur with him in passing a resolution which he wished to propose. They had had a very trying year and their staff had worked very hard. Their secretary had been at home but he had worked hard most of the time in the interests of the company. He had visited India and the United States and had done the company a lot of good. Mr. de Gray, his locum tenens, had also accomplished a lot of hard work and had done it well and the staff had also worked hard and well in the interests of the company. He therefore would like it to come from the meeting that a bonus be paid upon their salaries.

Mr. J. M. Young proposed, Mr. H. J. Such seconded, and it was carried unanimously that the staff be paid a bonus, not exceeding ten per cent upon their salaries.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

**THE GRAND SHRINE OF ISH.**

TOGO AND HIS CAPTAINS AT THE TEMPLE.

Admiral Togo, accompanied by Admirals Kamimura, Kataoka, Dewa, Mitsu, and Yamada, and the Captains in command of his fleet, paid a visit to the Grand Shrine of Ise on the 18th ult., and made obeisance to the Shrine. The party left by special train from Aki to Yokohama, by the Sangu Railway, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Mr. Arimatsu, Governor of Mie Prefecture, and Mr. Imano, Secretary, accompanied the party to Yamada. At the Aki station a large crowd assembled to see the officers off, and the stations en route were gallantly decorated. Thousands gave the officers a hearty reception all along the line.

Admiral Togo presented the Shrine with the shell of a heavy gun from the Russian battleship *Nikolai* as a memento of the great victory in the Japan Sea. The fleet then left Ise Bay for Tokyo Bay.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## RUSSIAN CRUISERS LEAVING MANILA.

The *Cablenews*, of 16th ultimo, says:—In the syllabic tongue of the Slav there were said last night some witty and pretty compliments to Manila and the people of the capital. The officers of the Russian cruiser *Admiral* held a farewell banquet in a restaurant on the Esplanade, and toasted the City, his navy, Uncle Sam, the President, and other real and mythical personages and entities, the while they made merry and ate and drank their last of island provender.

The small cruiser *Zemchug*, one of the Russian war vessels which sought refuge in Manila Bay after the disastrous encounter with Admiral Togo's fleet, pulled up anchor early on Friday morning and left for Kronstadt, Russia. Before proceeding to the home port, the *Zemchug* will make a cruise of several days in the China sea, for the purpose of re-adjusting her compasses, which have been affected by local magnetic conditions.

The cruiser *Oleg*, was to join the flagship *Aurora*, anchored there, and outside the bay, the *Oleg* was to be accompanied by the two vessels which will start on their long homeward voyage, by way of Saigon, the French port which sheltered and supplied the Baltic fleet previous to their ill-fated journey to the Tushima Straits.

The *Admiral* C. M. *Urdine*, left Chefoo for Newchwang early last week. When about midway between the two ports the vessel broke her shaft, the put back and reached Chefoo and the matter was reported to the company's office. Her cargo was transhipped to the *C. M. Urdine*, and she will be taken on to Newchwang on Saturday. The *Urdine* was to be towed to Shanghai by the *Talkoo* steamer last week.

## RAUB GOLD MINE.

## General Manager's report for month ending 7th October, 1905.

The mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work show a total of 194 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 27 ft. sinking, 46 ft. driving, and 21 ft. cross-cutting, as against a total of 225 ft. for the previous four weeks.

## MINE'S. BUKIT KOMAR.

440 Level, Drive South.—This ad has been extended 19 ft. making a total of 61 ft. The ad averages 32 in. wide, and assays 6 dw. per ton.

440 Level, Drive North.—Here 5 ft. have been driven, bringing the total to 45 ft. The ad, 48 in. wide, is worth 4 dw. The stone is much harder in this drive. At the shaft two ore-shoots have been put in these greatly facilitate skip filling from the accumulated stock of broken ore lying at this level.

240 Level, Drive South.—This has been advanced 10 ft., making a total of 673 ft. The ad, 30 in. wide, gives an average value of 4 dw.

Crosscutting for stoping.—87 ft.

Stopes.—The following have been in operation:

Above the 340 level: (2). Lode 150 in. wide and worth 4 dw.

Above the 240 level: (3). Lode 61 in. wide and worth 6 dw.

Above the 200 level: (1). Lode 34 in. wide and worth 5 dw.

Above the 140 level: (1). Lode 30 in. wide and worth 5 dw.

**BUKIT MALACCA.**

No. 2 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 9 ft. bringing the total to 185 ft. The end carries mixed matter only, and for 60 in. wide assays 3 dw. The stopes in the back of this level contains a lode 54 in. wide and worth 7 dw; 182 tons have been sent to Komam mill for treatment.

No. 1 Level.—Crosscut West.—This has been advanced 18 ft., making a total of 118 ft. Here there is a change to note.

Crosscutting for stoping.—16 ft.

Stopes Mine. Main Shaft.—The sinking is having every attention, and fair progress is being made, 27 ft. have been sunk during the month, making a total of 120 ft.

From the surface workings 498 tons have been sent to Komam mill, worth 3 dw. This supply of outcrop stone has become exhausted, and we are now taking some from north of Bukit Hiam.

## PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The new electric hoist after a short week's run in one of the electrical appliances, but has since been put in order and is again in use.

**MILLING RETURNS.**

**BUKIT MALACCA.**

No. 1 mill ran 20.83 days, crushing 2,200 tons No. 2 mill ran 13.84 days, of surface ore.

During the early part of the month we ran short of water, which accounts for the small tonnage. But by the aid of a series of surface drains and a favourable rainfall the supply has been more suitable to our requirements.

Total tons crushed: 2,382, yielding 148 oz. smelted gold = 1.24 dw. per ton.

**BUKIT KOMAR.**

Stamps running: 40.

Period of work: 28 days, less 1.72 days for repairs and clean up.

Total amalgam: 1,666 oz., producing 555.9 oz. smelted gold.

Average fineness of total bullion: 896.15.

Average value of yield: 1.32 dw.

Ore milled: Komam 2,973 tons.

Stopes 498 tons.

Total 3,471 tons.

W. H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager.

## LADY BLAKE'S REPTILE PETS.

## TO BE SENT TO IRELAND.

It will be remembered, says the *Ceylon Independent*, that when H.E. the Governor and Lady Blake recently left home, some pet snakes, consisting of a Ceylon Python and two other species, which Lady Blake was to take with her were locked out by the Steamer Co. and the reptiles were accordingly sent to Dr. Willey's Zoo at the Museum to be taken care of. Satisfactory arrangements have now been made to send them by steamer, and they will accordingly be sent on the 12th ultimo, to Her Excellency to Ireland. One of the snakes died since they were detained here, so that only the python and a cobra go on Thursday next.

## PRESENTATION TO DR. BELL.

## OF S.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA."

Dr. Bell, who has been surgeon on the *Empress of India* for the past three years, leaves this evening for the east to commence practice on his own account, says the *Vancouver World*, of 16th ult. In appreciation of his many qualities the genial doctor has been presented with a number of presents from the crew of the *Empress*. Captain Beetham and the officers, the engineering department, the victualling department, and in fact all the different departments on the steamer, vied with each other in testifying to the doctor's popularity. The presentation gifts were of a useful nature. Dr. Bell leaves this afternoon for Toronto, and will be given a hearty send-off by the crew of the *Empress*.

## NAVAL REORGANISATION IN CHINA.

The *Sin Wan-pao* says that Viceroy Chowfu and Chang Chih-tung are trying to re-organise the squadron which used in former years to cruise in the Yangtze River.

Chowfu prefers torpedo-boats for the purpose, but Chang Chih-tung recommends gunboats of shallow draught. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung wires to his colleagues at Nanking that torpedo-boats are formidable only when handled by brave and skillful officers and men, of a type in which China is at present lacking. Gunboats of the *Kiangyuan* type, built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, are at present what China requires. The *Kiangyuan* is a very fast ship, the only fault with her being that her boiler is not strong enough. In ordering more ships of that type, particular attention should be paid to the boiler, which should be made stronger. Viceroy Chang recommends the construction of two more ships of the *Kiangyuan* type by the Japanese dockyard. On receipt of this dispatch, Viceroy Chowfu ordered Li Tsoai, to discuss the question with Admiral Sah. At the same time he ordered the *Kiangyuan* to go to Shanghai, to be carefully inspected by Admiral Sah, who will report as to the kind of ship that is likely to be most useful to China at present.

## THE WAIWANG HAS AGREED TO THE OPENING OF FALCHOW FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

Foreign capital will be allowed, but the railway shall be controlled by the Chinese, and steamship traffic shall also be carried on by the Chinese.

## ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT TO THE THRONE.

## The following is the text of Admiral Togo's report, made in the presence of the Emperor on 22nd ult.

"It is now one year and a half since the Combined Fleet set out on the expedition against the Russians. During that time, the Imperial arms have won every battle fought on land and sea, and we, his Imperial Majesty's servants, are enabled to return in triumph, the fleet of his Imperial Majesty's fleet, accomplishing the duty. This is truly due to the Imperial glory and virtue, and we, his Majesty's servants, are ever conscious that we owe profound gratitude to his Majesty.

"When the Combined Fleet opened the first stage of operations, 1, his Imperial Majesty's servant, surveyed the features of land and sea in pursuance of the Imperial command, and in drawing up the plan of operations of the Fleet, it was made the primary object to press the main force of the enemy's squadron in the direction of Port Arthur and prevent it from entering the stronghold of Vladivostok. With this object in view the enemy was first attacked at Port Arthur and Chemulpo. The attack was repeated several times, and the enemy's force cut down by degrees. Strenuous efforts were made to reduce the enemy's zone of operations by undertaking frequent expeditions to block the harbour of Port Arthur and mining the enemy's waters there. A portion of the Fleet was kept constantly in the Korean Channel to hold that strategic area and watch the movements of the Russian squadron at Vladivostok, at the same time forming the second line of fighting against the Port Arthur squadron. During the first stage in the execution of this plan, the enemy continually took advantage of the fog and darkness, which rendered the continual attacks of the Imperial Fleet almost ineffective.

"In the middle of August last year the main force of the enemy's squadron at Port Arthur attempted to dash for Vladivostok. The battles of the Yellow Sea and Ulsan (Korea) were then fought and the enemy's scheme unexpectedly frustrated. By this our objects were then half accomplished. Subsequently the land campaign made good progress, and the determined attack on the rear of Port Arthur by our Army simultaneously with the patient and steady blockade of our Fleet resulted ultimately in the total destruction of the enemy's main force in the harbour of Port Arthur. The operations at this stage were steadily producing their natural effects, the attacks extending over about ten months.

"During the whole war no greater energy, mental and physical, was used and no greater intellectual skill and personal valour were displayed by our officers and men than in the operations of the stage referred to. Many officers and men died a loyal death, and many ships were lost. The Russian Government, in the main, they settle the contest in the war, and prepared the way for the decisive victory of our Fleet in the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

"On the turn of the year the Fleet passed into the second stage of its operations. The Fleet was overhauled and prepared for action against the second squadron of the enemy. At the same time the Siberian littoral was blockaded to cut off the importation of war material for the enemy, and a division of the Fleet was sent to the South Sea, occasionally to make operations. In the course of these operations over thirty foreign vessels were seized in or near the Tushima, Soya, Tuguru, and Kunajiri Channels.

"By the beginning of May last, when the Russian second squadron made its appearance in the China Seas, the main force of the Imperial Fleet was concentrated in the Korean Straits, in order to strike the fatigued enemy with refreshed vigour. The bravery of our officers and men, by the grace of the gods, was rewarded with success step by step, and in one on the Japan Sea the enemy was entirely swept away. The operations in this stage of the naval campaign were then concluded.

"Since that time the control of the seas, in name as well as in reality, fell into the hands of the Imperial Fleet, and the third stage was entered upon with much lightened duties. The Fleet took part in the conquest of Saghalien in conjunction with the army, and accomplished its duty without the loss of a single man. In North Korean waters the Fleet maintained the blockade of the enemy, effectually maintaining the blockade of the territorial waters until the armistice was made and peace concluded.

"In brief, the work of the Fleet was divided into three stages. In the first the line of fighting was settled, in the second the contest was decided, and in the third the fruits of the fighting were gathered. Difficulties were experienced occasionally, but the offensive tactics which were undeviatingly pursued from the outset always progressed favourably, until the present Imperial Fleet returning in triumph and now assembled in Tokyo Bay number one hundred and seventy odd. A number of vessels of the Fleet was lost in the course of the war, but additions were made to the Fleet with the captured warships, and we, his Majesty's servants, deem it an honour that the Fleet could be maintained at a strength not inferior to that before the war.

"In conclusion, 1, his Majesty's servant, am happy to add that the Combined Fleet was greatly assisted and benefited by the success of the army in the operations in Manchuria and Korea. The operations of the Fleet advanced satisfactorily in every respect by the perfect organisation and prompt action of all branches of the Navy, and by the assistance and co-operation of the Government authorities. To-day, his Imperial Majesty's servant, most respectfully begs to report on the progress of the operations on the sea, and on the termination of his responsibility in the Imperial command.

TOGO HEIHACHIRO, "Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."

At 11 a.m. on Sunday when Admiral Togo was expected to be about making his report to the Throne, the great fleet in the bay did men have been terrific.

THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO ADMIRAL TOGO.

During the audience with the Emperor on Sunday Admiral Togo received the following Imperial message:—

"That the Combined Fleet, which we supervise, has bravely surmounted all the difficulties it encountered and achieved unprecedented success in naval warfare, is recognised at home and abroad. After personally hearing the details of the campaign from you, we are most deeply impressed, thus ever, with the loyalty, self-sacrifice, and valour of your officers. We wish you to take good care of your health."

A NOTIFICATION has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, announcing that the *Mineral Life Insurance Company* (Incorporated in Japan) and the *Mineral Life Insurance Company* (Incorporated in Japan) have been permitted to do business in Japan, on account of the discovery of certain irregularities in the business as conducted by this office.

## TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF TOGO.

## GREAT DISPLAY AND ENTHUSIASM.

The entry of Admiral Togo into Tokyo on the 22nd inst. bore all the signs of the triumphal return from war. It was designed to be the most elaborate ceremony, and with the greatest of ostentation. Never since the Declaration of the Constitution in 1889 has the city of Tokyo paid greater attention to the preparations for a magnificent display than on Sunday. Enthusiasm among the people was at its highest, in contrast with the cool reception given the statesman who concluded the peace. The triumphal return of the Fleet rekindled the enthusiasm that was occasioned by the arrival of the British squadron, but which was damped by the return home of Baron Komura. As it is, once more the city is full of rejoicing. The weather was very propitious on Sunday, which was all that was required to make the day completely enjoyable.

At Yokohama the hundreds of warships and merchant vessels, including craft of all descriptions, all "dressed" from stem to stern, gave the port a remarkable appearance. In the city was the same kind of display, and the route along which Admiral Togo drove to the station was decorated with every conceivable ornament. From early morning immense crowds assembled at the waterfront. Three companies of naval seamen from Yokosuka Port Admiralty, headed by a naval band, were drawn up in double lines near the English hatoba. Shortly before noon the report of fireworks announced that the Commander-in-Chief and his Admirals had left the flag ship *Shikishima*, and in a few minutes three naval launches were observed approaching the hatoba. As they arrived at the pier the multitude gave vent to hearty cheers and the band struck up the national anthem. Admiral Togo was the first to land, followed by Admirals Kamimura, Kataoka, and Dewa, each accompanied by his Chief of Staff. The party at once drove to the station amid the shouts of the continuous throng on both sides of the way. A special train at 9.45 steamed out of the station bearing Admiral Togo to Tokyo, and here ended the first stage of a memorable reception.

In three-quarters of an hour the train arrived at Shimbashi. The platform was crowded with distinguished men—Ministers of State and members of the Diet. Representatives of the Tokyo Municipal authorities were present and other representative men. Admiral Togo was the first to alight from the train. He was dressed in the usual plain black-branded uniform with only one decoration, the Order of the Rising Sun, upon his breast. "Banzais" were heard all along the platform, and the cheers were enthusiastically echoed by the hundreds of thousands of people outside the station. Admiral Togo and the other officers were met by officers sent by the Prince, Prince Arima, and other members of the Imperial Family, and were afterwards welcomed by Admiral Baron Yamamoto, the Minister for the Navy, Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff, and others. An incident next occurred which should not pass unrecorded—the scene was photographed by the photographic corps sent from Headquarters. Afterwards Admiral Togo walked along the platform, which was the signal for further enthusiastic outbursts of cheers and displays of fireworks. Before the Admiral left the station, the Marchioness Nabe-shima, on behalf of the ladies' department of the Imperial Marine Society, presented a basket of flowers to the Commander, which was followed by the presentation of addresses from the Ladies' Patriotic and other Societies.

Amid the cheers of the citizens outside the station the party drove to the Imperial Palace. Accompanying Admiral Togo to the first car were Rear-Admiral Kato, Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet, and Captain Yamashita, Staff Officer of the Imperial Headquarters, accompanying Admirals Kataoka and Kamimura in the second and third carriages were other staff officers of both the Headquarters and the Fleet. A troop of cavalry as guard of honour formed part of the procession. The whole line of route presented a succession of day were hoarse.

On arrival at the Palace the Admirals had the extraordinary privilege of being allowed to drive through the State gate, exclusively used by their Majesties. It was 11.20 o'clock when his Majesty the Emperor received the Commander-in-Chief and his officers in the Chigusa Hall. There were present round the Throne the Crown Prince, Prince Yoshiaki, Prince Kuni, Prince Fushimi, and Yamashita, the Premier, Count Katsura, the Minister for War, General Tanuchi, and other Ministers of State. Admiral Togo made his report—the object of his journey—and his Majesty having signified his approval by a most cordial message, the Admirals were served with refreshments, and retired at 12.25 o'clock.

The nature of the triumphal ceremony described in the foregoing is said to be without precedent in Japan, and an extraordinary honour shown by the Emperor to his distinguished subject. On the return journey Admiral Togo called at the Navy Department. He left at 1.10 o'clock for Shimbashi and arrived at Yokohama at 2.30. The ovation accorded the officers on their return journey was quite as enthusiastic as that of a few hours before.

Amongst many arches and other ornamental structures erected in Tokyo, the most striking was a monster triumphal arch erected at the front of Shimbashi Railway Station. It was 60 feet high, 58 feet wide, and 26 feet deep. Near here as a guard of honour were three battalions of infantry, under the command of Major-General Togo.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## T. E. TREATY OF PEACE.

## OFFICIAL TEXT.

The Treaty of Peace, signed at Portsmouth on September 5th, was ratified by the Emperor of Japan and Russia on the 22nd inst., and was published in Tokyo on Monday in triple texts of Japanese, English and French. The following is the English text as published by the Japan Times:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to their countries and peoples, have agreed to conclude a Treaty of Peace, and have, for this purpose, named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:—His Excellency Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency Mr. Takaishi Kogoro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

And His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias:—His Excellency Mr. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and His Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles:

## ARTICLE I.

There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and Emperor of all the Russias, and between their respective States and Subjects.

The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers; that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain on the Russo-Korean frontier, from taking any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

## ARTICLE II.

Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1.—To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I, annexed to this Treaty;

2.—To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation, or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferences, or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty, or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

## ARTICLE III.

Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

## ARTICLE IV.

The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Tientsin and all adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public work and properties in the territory affected by the above-mentioned lease.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

## ARTICLE V.

The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-Chun (Kuan-chun) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

## ARTICLE VI.

Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

## ARTICLE VII.

The Imperial Government of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, with as few obstacles as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

## ARTICLE IX.

The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of northern latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II, annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

## ARTICLE X.

It is reserved to the Russian subjects, inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to depart from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

## ARTICLE XI.

Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coast of the Russian possessions in the Japan Sea, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagements shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Government of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the Treaty which was in force previous to the present war, system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country in the territory of the other.

As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be mutually restored. The Imperial Government of Japan and Russia, each appoint a special Commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of the Government shall be delivered by the Commissioner of the Government to which they are held, to the Commissioner of the other Government, who shall deliver them to the authorities of the Government to which they are held. The Government to which they are held shall notify in advance to the Commissioner of the other Government the names of the prisoners.



**ARTICLE XIII.**—The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners, has been completed, statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the date of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible, for the exchange of the statements above provided, the difference between the actual amount expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

**ARTICLE XIV.**—The present Treaty shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of the signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French Minister in Tokyo and the Ambassador of the United States in Saint-Petersburg and from the date of the later of such announcements this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force. The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

**ARTICLE XV.**—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate, in both the English and French languages. The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August (fifth September) one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Signed) SERGE WITTE. [L.S.]  
(Signed) ROSEN. [L.S.]  
(Signed) IZUANO KOMURA. [L.S.]  
(Signed) K. TAKAHIRA. [L.S.]

**SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.**  
In conformity with the provisions of Articles III. and IX. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia (of this date), the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional Articles:—

I. To Article III.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation; and within a period of eighteen months from that date, the Armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria, except from the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsula.

The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be withdrawn. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed fifteen per kilometre and within that maximum number, the Commanders of the Japanese and Russian Armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed, as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

The Commanders of the Japanese and Russian Forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months.

II. To Article IX.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on the spot mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalien. The Commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the fifty-fifth parallel of north latitude as the boundary line and in case any deviation from that line is found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said Commission to prepare a list and description of the adjacent islands included in the cession and finally the Commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of the ceded territory. The work of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The foregoing Additional Articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace to which they are annexed. Portsmouth, the 5th day, 9th month, 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd August (5th September N.S.) 1905.

SERGE WITTE.  
ROSEN.  
IZUANO KOMURA.  
K. TAKAHIRA.

### THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The procedure of the ratification of the Peace Treaty is described as follows:—The Japanese Government communicated information of the ratification to the United States Government through the Japanese Minister, and it was transmitted to Russia by the American Government. In Russia the ratification of the Treaty was communicated to the French Government through the Minister there, and it was transmitted to Japan by the French Government. In such way written information of the ratification was delivered and received. The Treaty of Peace goes into effect from the moment of ratification. A question arises owing to the difference of the time in both countries. If Russia received written information from Japan at 2 a.m. and Japan received it from Russia at 2 p.m., then the Treaty of Peace goes into effect at 2 p.m. at which time the Japanese Government received the ratification.

The Japanese Minister at Peking on Monday informed Prince Ching of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace. Prince Ching, after expressing his congratulations, observed that the Treaty questions relating to Korea would be peacefully settled with Japan later on.

The Foreign Office at Peking has issued telegraphic instructions to the Viceroys and Governors-General to attend a Council to be held on Tuesday in the presence of the Emperor and Dowager-Emress regarding the Treaty.

### DEATH OF BROTHER ALBERT.

With much regret the Straits Times of 23rd Inst. announces the somewhat sudden demise of Bro. Albert of St. Joseph's Institution, which took place at Singapore at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. The deceased Brother died of acute pneumonia from which he had suffered for twenty years. He was thirty-nine years of age. He was French and entered religion as a novice when he was fourteen. He had four sisters and one brother all of whom are in religion. He had been in the East for eighteen years; this period being spent in Rangoon, Hongkong and Singapore. He had been here four and a half years. Three years ago he went home for six months. His last illness was quite protracted. Bro. Michael, the Superior.

### IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

#### EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

The following Imperial Rescript was issued simultaneously with the official text of the Treaty of Peace:—

"We have always deemed it essential to good international relations and made it our constant aim to maintain peace in the East. Extreme East, assuring the security of our Empire manifesting our Imperial policy. Unhappily we came to open war with Russia last year, a course which could not be avoided in the protection of our Realm. Ever since the commencement of hostilities, the officers and men of our Army and Navy have worked strenuously in our defence at home and abroad, and have achieved a lasting success, while our competent authorities of the Government and the Imperial Diet have well discharged their duties and advanced our work, successfully conducting matters relating to warfare and home and foreign affairs in accordance with the requirements of time and circumstances. Our subjects observed frugality in their living and diligence in their business. They bore the financial burden with patience and amply supplied the War Fund. The whole nation as one upheld the great work and manifested the prowess and glory of our Empire to the world. This can only be due to the help of the Founder of our Imperial ancestors, but such cannot be achieved without the loyal service of our officials and officers and all our subjects in serving the State.

By the campaign, extending over twenty months, the status of our Empire has been secured and the national interests have been extended. We have made it our constant and earnest aim to establish a state of things which would ensure peace, and it is entirely against our wishes to continue warfare to the bitter end and suffer the people long to remain afflicted under the sword.

A few weeks ago the President of the United States, from humanitarian motives, advised the Government of the two countries, Japan and Russia, to open negotiations for peace. We highly esteemed the advice, and accepted it, and appointed our plenipotentiaries to conduct the negotiations. Subsequently frequent conferences were held between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries, and the Russian Government showed its willingness to accept our demands in regard to our object in the war and the questions essential to the maintenance of peace in the Far East, and so to conclude peace. The terms of peace agreed upon by our plenipotentiaries are found to be compatible with our wishes, and we have therefore approved and ratified them. Having now obtained peace and glory, we are pleased to see that we are able to respond to our Imperial Ancestors on the one hand and to leave the great achievement to our posterity on the other. May we share the honour with the multitude of our subjects and enjoy the happiness of peace in common with the Powers permanently. Russia has now renewed the Treaty of Amity and is once more a friendly country. The nation must now restore its friendship and good neighbourliness and promote more than ever cordial relations between the two countries.

"The progress of affairs in the world never ceases, and the administration of State affairs, domestic and foreign, does not permit of neglect even for a day. It is necessary to strengthen armaments even in time of peace, when arms are laid down, and to improve the administration and education of the people after victory. Only by this constant readiness can the national glory and the prosperity of the State be maintained for all time. The people must now guard themselves against vainglorious conduct which will bring a spirit of insolence and indolence. All our subjects are commanded to observe our wishes, exert themselves in their business, and so strengthen the foundations of the Empire, its wealth and its strength."

(IMPERIAL SIGN MANUAL PRIVY SEAL.)

Countersigned by all the Ministers of State.

#### EMPEROR'S THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

On 16th Oct. the following Imperial Rescript was granted to the Army and Navy:—  
"To our Loyal Army and Navy, Officers and Men.

"Some time ago we gave you five rules which should constitute the spirit of military men, and again, upon the conclusion of the war of defence, we gave you further instructions from consideration of the future interests of the State. Since then ten years have passed, and during that time our Army and Navy have kept pace with the progress of the world and made great improvements in their efficiency. Unhappily, war broke out against Russia last year, but you gallantly performed your duties and, working with great assiduity and harmony, elaborated the plans of operations with success and forestalled the enemy in operations at the front, thus achieving unprecedented victories on land and sea, and manifesting the military power of the Empire to the world, while loyally responding to our wishes.

"We have achieved our object in the war by your loyalty and valour, and we are pleased to see that we have been enabled to fulfil our heavenly duties to our Imperial Ancestors on the one hand and to the multitude of our subjects on the other. Withal, we only grieve for those killed on the field, for those who have died from sickness, or for those who have been maimed for life by wounds received in battle.

"Now we have concluded peace with Russia. The high repute of our Army and Navy have obtained has largely added to your duties, as the glory of the Empire has been increased, and the promotion of the prosperity of the State also requires your fullest service. You are commanded to obey our wishes, and those who remain in the services, as well as those who are released from duty and return to their homes, should not fail to observe our instructions, live up to your part as our Loyal Army and Navy, and pay your duty to the State with increased assiduity."

On the 17th Oct. functions were held at the War Office and the Navy Department, and the Imperial Rescript to the Army and Navy was read before all the officers and men in the capital.

### LAND SALE.

#### DEEP WATER BAY.

At the office of the Public Works Department this afternoon the letting by public auction took place of a lot of Crown land adjoining Rural Building Lot No. 44 at Deep Water Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, registered as Rural Building Lot No. 193, containing 112,000 square feet, and bearing a Crown rent annually of \$245, the upset price being \$5,000.

This property was knocked down to Messrs. Shaw, Tse & Co. for \$5,000, \$50 above the upset price.

This land is understood to be used in an extension of the Green Island Cement Company's Works, of which Messrs. Shaw, Tse & Co. are the agents.

### CRICKET-FIGHTING.

#### THE GAMBLERS CONVICTED.

The following is the text of the judgment delivered by Mr. F. A. Halliday this morning in the case in which 63 Chinese were charged with gambling by betting on the results of cricket fights.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, was present for the prosecution, Mr. F. W. Golding, for the second defendant, and Hon. Dr. H. K. Kell, instructed by Mr. Otto Keng Sing, for the rest of the defendants.

His Worship said:—The 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants were charged before me with unlawfully keeping a common gaming house at No. 30, Gough Street, and the remainder of the defendants with playing in a common gaming house contrary to Ordinance No. 2 of 1891.

By section 2 of the Ordinance "common gaming house" means and includes any place opened, kept or used for the purpose of a lottery or lotteries. By the same section a "lottery" is defined as follows:—

"Lottery includes any game, method, or device whereby money or money's worth is distributed or allotted in any manner depending upon or to be determined by chance or lot or the result of any race or contest, whether the same is held, drawn, exercised, or managed within or without the Colony."

The evidence for the prosecution, which was proved to my satisfaction, was as follows:—Chinese Constable No. 159 entered No. 30 Gough Street, 1st floor, on the 8th October last at 12.45 p.m. He then went to a room at the back of the house where he found a crowd of men. In the middle of the room was a table on which were placed two small bowls each containing a fighting cricket. On the table was also a small wooden tub. The constable then heard someone say "fight for 50 catts." Another said: "I fight for 50." Others said: "Tan catts." The third defendant was about two feet from the table on the west side. He was holding a piece of paper, a pen, a small basket and a bundle of envelopes. When the people in the room said how much they would fight for, the third defendant wrote on the piece of paper the amount of money they offered. He saw a man in the crowd count out \$1 in twenty-cent pieces and hand them to the third defendant who put them into an envelope which had on it the character "one." The same process was gone through with respect to the other men who staked. The constable then saw the third defendant write on a small blue book "130," meaning that the stakers on the west side had staked to that amount. The book was then handed to the west wall of the room. The constable also saw some one who is not able to identify write on a similar book "100," which book was hung up on the east wall. Although the constable did not see any money collected from the east side I am satisfied that a similar collection was made. The two crickets were then taken later from the two bowls and put into the wooden tub and they commenced to fight. The fight lasted 5 or 6 minutes and the constable heard that the west side won. He also heard the third defendant say "Win 50 per cent." The fight was then stopped and the crickets were put back into their bowls. The third defendant then handed the man who had staked \$1 the amount of his stake. The winners were taken to another room where the first and second defendants were seated at a table. The third defendant then handed to the second defendant the piece of paper on which he had written the names of the winners. The second defendant then handed the money to the winners. Some of the winners collected their money from the first defendant and others waited. The constable saw money being paid over. I may mention the constable gave his evidence before me in a very clear and convincing manner. As to the construction to be placed on the word "method" in the definition of the word "lottery" in the Ordinance, I am of opinion that the Legislature intended that the word should be taken in its widest sense. I think I am not putting too wide a construction on the said word by stating that the Legislature meant in any way or manner. I am also of opinion that the word "contest" in the said definition of "lottery" would also include a fight between crickets. I therefore convict the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants of being keepers of a common gaming house. The rest of the defendants were found in the house when the place was raided by the police. By section 7 of the Ordinance, every person found in a common gaming house on the occasion of its being entered under the Ordinance shall be presumed until the contrary is proved to be or to have been playing therein. None of the said defendants have satisfied me that they were not playing therein. I therefore convict the rest of the defendants of playing in a common gaming house. As this is the first case of this kind I know, except a small case from the New Territory, of a charge under the Ordinance with respect to cricket fighting, I propose treating it in the nature of a test case and inflicting a comparatively light sentence. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants will each pay a fine of \$75, in default 6 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The rest of the defendants will each pay a fine of \$5, in default 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

### THE STAR FERRY COLLISION.

#### 10th ult.

The inquiry into the death of the Chinese women and child caused by the collision between the *Evening Star* and a sampan, as already recorded in these columns, resulted in a verdict of "accidental death," with the rider that while the coxswain was not guilty of criminal negligence she was guilty of some degree of carelessness.

The charge of manslaughter was therefore withdrawn.

### CRICKET MATCH.

#### NAVAL YARD TEAM V. CIVIL SERVICE.

#### "A" TEAM.

This match, which took place at Happy Valley on Saturday last, was a very one-sided game, but a very enjoyable one (especially for the veterans from the Naval Yard) whether the Civil Service eleven enjoyed it was not known. The veterans, many of whom have already played a fairly good innings in life, soon showed that they could still play the game of cricket, with the result that the *Evening Star* scored a very smart victory by 68 runs.

For the veterans, Bayley played a very pretty innings of 61 and Russ took 7 wickets for 17 runs.

The good points about the batting of the Civil Service were lost to view in the better play which is sometimes associated with cricket. The *Evening Star*, at least, none of the spectators saw it.

Score:—Naval Yard Veterans 111 Civil Service 43. Team 11—Contributed.

### THE MORTAR CASE.

#### DEFENDANT CONVICTED.

#### 1st Inst.

Judgment was delivered this morning by Mr. F. A. Halliday in the case in which Wong Yung of No. 65, Wellington Street, was charged, at the instance of the Public Works Department, on the prosecution by Mr. T. L. Perkins, with using mortar of a nature unfit for building purposes. Mr. F. W. Golding, for the defendant, Brutton, Heit and Golding, appeared for the defendant.

His Worship said:—The defendant is charged before me that he, on the 25th day of September, 1905, did neglect to comply with the requirements of the Public Health and Building Ordinance requiring him to make use of proper materials in the construction of building works at No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Section 100 of the Ordinance is as follows:—  
"Every wall constructed of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible substance, shall be solid across its entire thickness and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with cement-mortar or good lime-mortar composed of good cement or lime and clean sharp sand with red or yellow earth or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Building Authority."

The following facts were proved to my satisfaction:—That on the 5th September, 1905, the defendant was engaged in erecting a building building alterations were going on at No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central, and that the defendant was the contractor making the alterations. A building inspector of the Public Works Department took a sample of the mortar which was being used. This sample was taken from the same heap of mortar which was being hoisted up and used for brick work on a wall of the said building. The said sample of mortar was then made into two briquettes tested and found not to be a good mortar.

The evidence for the prosecution, which was proved to my satisfaction, was as follows:—Chinese Constable No. 159 entered No. 30 Gough Street, 1st floor, on the 8th October last at 12.45 p.m. He then went to a room at the back of the house where he found a crowd of men. In the middle of the room was a table on which were placed two small bowls each containing a fighting cricket. On the table was also a small wooden tub. The constable then heard someone say "fight for 50 catts." Another said: "I fight for 50." Others said: "Tan catts." The third defendant was about two feet from the table on the west side. He was holding a piece of paper, a pen, a small basket and a bundle of envelopes. When the people in the room said how much they would fight for, the third defendant wrote on the piece of paper the amount of money they offered. He saw a man in the crowd count out \$1 in twenty-cent pieces and hand them to the third defendant who put them into an envelope which had on it the character "one." The same process was gone through with respect to the other men who staked. The constable then saw the third defendant write on a small blue book "130," meaning that the stakers on the west side had staked to that amount. The book was then handed to the west wall of the room. The constable also saw some one who is not able to identify write on a similar book "100," which book was hung up on the east wall. Although the constable did not see any money collected from the east side I am satisfied that a similar collection was made. The two crickets were then taken later from the two bowls and put into the wooden tub and they commenced to fight. The fight lasted 5 or 6 minutes and the constable heard that the west side won. He also heard the third defendant say "Win 50 per cent." The fight was then stopped and the crickets were put back into their bowls. The third defendant then handed the man who had staked \$1 the amount of his stake. The winners were taken to another room where the first and second defendants were seated at a table. The third defendant then handed to the second defendant the piece of paper on which he had written the names of the winners. The second defendant then handed the money to the winners. Some of the winners collected their money from the first defendant and others waited. The constable saw money being paid over. I may mention the constable gave his evidence before me in a very clear and convincing manner. As to the construction to be placed on the word "method" in the definition of the word "lottery" in the Ordinance, I am of opinion that the Legislature intended that the word should be taken in its widest sense. I think I am not putting too wide a construction on the said word by stating that the Legislature meant in any way or manner. I am also of opinion that the word "contest" in the said definition of "lottery" would also include a fight between crickets. I therefore convict the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants of being keepers of a common gaming house. The rest of the defendants were found in the house when the place was raided by the police. By section 7 of the Ordinance, every person found in a common gaming house on the occasion of its being entered under the Ordinance shall be presumed until the contrary is proved to be or to have been playing therein. None of the said defendants have satisfied me that they were not playing therein. I therefore convict the rest of the defendants of playing in a common gaming house. As this is the first case of this kind I know, except a small case from the New Territory, of a charge under the Ordinance with respect to cricket fighting, I propose treating it in the nature of a test case and inflicting a comparatively light sentence. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants will each pay a fine of \$75, in default 6 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The rest of the defendants will each pay a fine of \$5, in default 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. D. V. Seaman, for the defendant, appeared for the defendant, who was understood to be absent from the Colony, being unrepresented.

Mr. Calhoun said that the plaintiffs were bankers, carrying on business at No. 175 Queen's Road Central. On 20th August last they lent \$20,000 to the defendant, for which he gave two promissory notes for \$10,000 each. It was agreed at the time of negotiating the loan that interest should be paid at the current rate amongst Chinese banks. For the first month the interest was paid, but they now asked for judgment for the whole amount with interest from the 28th September.

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### THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

We (P. & T. Times) are pleased to be able to publish the annual report of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, which will be held in London, on Friday, 27th October, 1905, when the directors' report and accounts for the financial year ending February 28th, 1905, will be submitted.

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £155,355, made up as follows:—  
Net profit after providing for all charges in China £204,308

Add balance brought forward from last year £1,395

Gross receipts in London £590

Deduct expenditure in Europe, viz.: salaries, stores, &c. £6,688

Debitum interest £27,794

Do, redemption 10,000

Director's fees £545

Law costs estimated £1,000

Leaving a net balance of £8,129

which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—  
In placing in reserve for depreciation £400,000

In paying a final dividend of 1/- per share (free of tax) 50,000

Making a dividend of 2/- for the year with the interim dividend of 1/- per share paid on 22nd June, 1905 50,000

And carrying forward £155,355

**TANJONG PAGAR DOCK ARBITRATION.**

The Straits Times of 21st Inst. says:—A rumour that fairly took away one's breath went round just before the Arbitration Court rose for fifteen days to the effect that there will have to be a fresh trial in London. This will be the case if the Arbitrators disagree, and Sir Michael does not hear the evidence. At present, Sir Michael is extremely weak and unable to attend the trial.

Before the above news was received it was stated in the Court that it was and is still doubtful whether the speeches of Counsel may not be heard in Singapore. Lord Robert Cecil informed the Court that this morning, generally hoped in Singapore that the speeches of Counsel would be heard in London. The Court, however, are aiming for a final sitting on Wednesday or Thursday morning, at latest, and in that case there will scarcely be time for the speeches. Among the exhibits handed in to the Arbitration Court this morning was a water worm in spirit, the enemy of wharves in these parts, several books of interesting photographs descriptive of the action of the worm. A portion of the exhibit was shown to the Court, and was also laid upon the table and some dozen holes were visible, which the worm had drilled through the wood, some of them being nearly an inch in diameter.

**GOVERNMENT'S CASE.**  
Mr. Balfour Browne, in opening the case for the Government, on the 23rd Inst., said he thought the Co.'s claim had been largely exaggerated in several particulars. Lord Robert Cecil replied that the Co. had not had the advantages which they would have had under an ordinary arbitration. (Mr. Balfour Browne) failed to see what disadvantage there was in the same, in respect to the property not being now in their hands, as the Act under which the London Water Companies were expropriated. All the principal clauses were copied and read from the London Waterworks Act of 1902. What they had to do was to find out the value of this undertaking. One way was to arrive at the annual maintainable income and capitalise that upon a fair basis. Lord Robert Cecil seemed to think there was no other possible method of valuation. His evidence had proved that such was not the case, for the other side had put in a structural valuation for the Prye Dock and the Tanjong Pagar Slipway. He objected to the principle by which Tanjong Pagar was valued on the former basis and then Prye Dock and the Slipway being added at a structural value. Both were

**LOSING CONCERNS.**  
The undertaking should be taken as a whole. In 1904 the loss on Prye Dock was \$15,422 and on the Slipway \$25,030, and this should have been put against the profit on Tanjong Pagar. The President asked if he was not prepared to make allowance for the future enhanced value of the Prye Dock in connection with the Railway Co.?

Mr. Balfour Browne said they had no evidence that the Railway Co. wanted it. The question was what was the value of the income which could be earned and maintained on the whole undertaking? It was not what was earned by the Co. that was the basis of valuation, but what was earned and what could be prudently dividend. He asked the Court to believe that what could be prudently dividend had been divided. The Directors had no interest in dividing the shareholders in 1902, 1903 and 1904; the gains that they had legitimately earned, but for some excellent reason they decided not to divide up to the hilt but to put away a



**MIKADO DAY**

# CHAMPIONING THE EMPEROR'S

**BIRTHDAY.**

**RECEPTION AT THE CONSULATE**

DESCRIPTION OF THE BALL DECORATIONS

3rd Edition

The celebrations among the members of the Japanese community in Hongkong in honour of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan's thirty-third birthday took place to-day, and they were of a character and on a scale which have never been surpassed on similar occasions by any of the numerous nationalities in the Colony. Every Japanese individual and every Japanese store in the city boasted the banner of the Rising Sun; and the Emperor's golden sign manual, the sixteen-leaved chrysanthemum, was blown forth on every side. The Japanese banks were in holiday dress; many Japanese shops were closed for the day; and all the people of British-in-the-East were in holiday mood. In Happy Valley crowds of Japanese in their national costume were to be met in the afternoon strolling under the shade of the sheltering trees, chatting about the glories of Dai Nippon, and lamenting the absence of cherry blossoms. At noon there was a reception at the Consulate for Japan, when the visitors who called to offer their congratulations were welcomed by Mr. M. Nomura, the Consul-General, and Mr. K. Aikawa, Assistant Visiter, who has been in Hongkong for some time now in connection with Admiralty Affairs. The supreme event of the day, however, will be the "Mikado Ball" which takes place to-night in St. Andrew's Hall. The ball originated in the minds of the C-naul, the officials of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the representative of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Hongkong, and the prominent members of the Japanese community. It was desired to celebrate this double event—the Emperor's Birthday and the Declaration of Peace. So enthusiastically was the suggestion for a "Mikado Ball" received by the leading Japanese families in Hongkong that almost before it had arisen.

**PREPARING FOR THE BALL.**

Whatever the Japs undertake they carry out with an energy and enthusiasm which makes an old-fashioned nation feel *Miserable*. There is no lagging back on the part of those people in Happy Valley, who are so full of spirit which induces people to wait till all the volunteers have been accepted before they offer their services. Once the idea was mooted that Japanese in Hongkong went into the work of preparing for the ball with as much determination to succeed in presenting a unique spectacle as their compatriots did before Port Arthur. Needless to say, where all were animated by common aim, they accomplished what someone might deem an impossibility—they roused the citizens of Hongkong to a yearning amazement at the marvellous transformation scene which was found at the City Hall Buildings. For days past, Japanese residents have been labouring to produce a miniature Japan in Hongkong, and with the scantiest materials, a few flowers, a hint of chrysanthemums, and blossoms, a fringe of chrysanthemums, and the most ingenious imagination which was translated into deeds, they produced a picture which charmed and delighted all who were privileged to view it. Even when chaos seemed to run rampant, the forenoon, when Japanese entrepreneurs were bustling from hall to hall, arranging and fixing the decorations, the touch of beauty and the sensation of the artistic, which seems to be innate in every Japanese mind, were dimly apparent, and they blossomed forth long before night had fallen.

**THE DESIGNERS.**

Mr. H. Yera, photographer, and Mr. M. Aoki of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, were the moving spirits in the matter of practicing the decorations. A squad of blue-jackets of the *Tamar*, an ex-Yeoman of Signals Webb rendered assistance, and there was a whole army of Japanese who appeared on the scene from low of Dai Nippon and a determination that the "Mikado Ball" should surpass anything of the sort that has been seen before in Hongkong. Where this excellent form of rivalry prevailed the result was a foregone conclusion.

**JAPAN IN HONGKONG.**

On passing through the main entrance to the City Hall, the visitor walked right into Japanese land, and he would find himself surrounded by winding rivers. At one side on the right hand, a stream of waterfalls came down the artist in stucco—Mr. M. Aoki of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—had transported one of the beautiful glimpses of scenery in Japan to Hongkong. It was a representation of a rocky glade in Nikko. A waterfall tumbled and eddied over the rocks, winding through a tortuous course till it disappeared in the distance. On the left bank of the river, the stream ran through trees and shrubs of the dwarf variety growing out of the glades and added to the verisimilitude of the scene. It was a beautiful picture worked out with the care and cleverness of a competent craftsman. It soothed the eye, and lent charm to the usual cold appearance of the City Hall. In fact this was not the City Hall at all—it was Japan, and Japan in the plenitude of its artistic dignity at that. The scene before Nikko was built on a generous scale and must have cost many anxious hours; but being the work of an enthusiast, who was honoring his Emperor in this form of art, the completion came amply repaid the trouble that must have been expended upon it. At any rate it earned the encomiums of all who viewed it.

**THE RISING SUN AND THE UNION JACK.**

The passage leading to the Library was screened off by two immense flags—the Rising Sun of Japan and the Union Jack of Great Britain. Indeed, the Rising Sun and the Union Jack were everywhere to be seen. It was impossible to move a step or turn the head without being confronted with the twin symbols of power and fraternity. The two flags were employed in every scheme of embellishment, and it should not be forgotten that many schemes the designs of different minds had been carried out simultaneously. They blended and merged into a perfect harmony, and the eye and soul were taken to the mind.

On the left of the entrance, there was a wealth of palms and ferns and flowers which had been obtained through the Botanical and Afforestation Department, and they brightened up the scene, so that the stranger, whose artistic taste had been almost satiated by the repetition of the Rising Sun's grailiness to the downward spread over the top of the building, saw the pillars and made the staircase a creation of nature.

**CHERRY BLOSSOMS.**

The pillars were hidden in the dense greenery; from the top branches laden with cherry blossoms—which share with the chrysanthemum the distinction of being true Japanese—clustered and adorned in the breeze. Echoes of lanterns of true Japnese fashioning, which had come straight from Nippon—waving by heads. They were now the lanterns which were used in the ceremony, accustomed to succumb with Japnese grace to the wind; faintly lighted an hour and then faded away, leaving the flicker of their own reflections. These lanterns were made of a pale translucent paper, and were set off by the burning incense, was so fragrant



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